FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 APRIL 1984

Lebanon

The Higher Political Security Committee has approved its subcommittee's plan for the disengagement of forces in and around Beirut and views this as a first step toward ending the fighting, a committee spokesman declared in a statement reported by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The announcement followed a meeting of the committee chaired by President Amin al-Jumayyil, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, the contact lines in Beirut were relatively calm after another day of "tension," the radio said.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam confirmed in a press interview reported by Damascus radio that President Hafiz al-Asad will meet with President al-Jumayyil "shortly."

Israel

Reservist Call-up Exercise — The IDF General Staff announced the start of a public call-up exercise involving the mobilization of four reserve units in an order broadcast by Jerusalem radio.

Suspected Terrorists — Police arrested 4 Jewish men in connection with 14 terrorist attacks on Muslim and Christian holy places over the past 7 months, Jerusalem radio reported.

Syria

Damascus radio, citing "threats" uttered by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens, charged U.S. instigation of Israel following the U.S. "defeat" in Lebanon and its effort "to cover Syria's great victory with clouds of smoke and threats." Noting that such statements must be taken seriously, the radio added that "we do not rule out the possibility that the U.S. Administration will incite Israel to carry out a military adventure in the region." The United States will be held responsible for any military action undertaken by Israel, which "will certainly not be the side to determine the date the dispute ends."

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received an "important" written message from Soviet leaders on recent developments in the Middle East during a 2-hour meeting with the Soviet ambassador in Tunis, San'a' Voice of Palestine radio reported citing WAFA. The radio provided no details of the contents of the message. 'Arafat also met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Tunis and discussed the Palestinian cause and recent area developments, San'a' Voice of Palestine radio revealed. Gandhi briefed 'Arafat on steps she has taken as head of the eight-member nonaligned committee to resolve the Palestinian problem and on her recent talks with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the Palestinian issue, Delhi radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

A spokesman for the Saudi Embassy in Washington described as "incorrect" a State Department report that Saudi Arabia is to lease Stinger missiles from the United States to protect the royal yacht, according to SPA.

Iran

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Japan on 10 April and held talks with his Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe, IRNA reported. Earlier, Velayati held talks with PRC Foreign Ministry officials during a brief stopover in Beijing, IRNA noted.

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Syria Reportedly Contacting Arafat's Men
JN092103 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] A well-informed Palestinian source said in Beirut this evening that Syria is holding consultations and contacts with some officials in the pro-'Arafat Fatah movement with the aim of purifying relations between Syria and Fatah. The same source added that PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is exerting great efforts to solve the intra-Palestinian differences, received Yasir 'Arafat, George Habash, and Nayif Hawatimah. The source said that Syria resumed its contacts with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member currently in Kuwait.

'Arafat Gets 'Important' USSR Message, DPRK Support
GF091740 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a written message from the Soviet leaders. WAFA has described it as important and said it dealt with the recent developments of the situation in the Middle East.

The agency reported that Brother Abu 'Ammar received the message during a meeting with Soviet ambassador in Tunis last night. It added that during the meeting, which lasted 2 hours, a comprehensive discussion took place on the current developments related to the Palestinian cause.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also received an official invitation to visit the DPRK during his meeting with Pak Chang-suk, DPRK ambassador to Tunisia yesterday. During the meeting, the DPRK ambassador affirmed his country's continuous and total support of the Palestinian people's cause, support for obtaining all their national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state.

Radio Monte Carlo Interviews 'Arafat
JN062025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1736 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Nabil Darwish in San'a'; carried on the weekly program "It Happened Tomorrow" — date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Nabil Darwish] Brother Abu 'Ammar, since your departure from Tripoli, northern Lebanon, many serious developments have occurred. There was the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The Multinational Force left Lebanon. On the other hand, Palestinian-Syrian relations have not yet been straightened out. In fact, Palestinian democracy, which you have always praised, has sometimes taken the form of differences even inside the Fatah movement. Still, you continued in your special way to rearrange the affairs of the Palestinian house from within, to the extent ofrequesting the postponement of the Cairo conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people so as to make proper preparations for the coming PNC meetings. You are also closely following everything taking place in the Palestinian popular organizations, even the smallest ones. Your situation is difficult and complicated.In tackling this situation, you did not adopt an alternative formula to what used to be called the Beirut formula. You have always warned of the balkanization of the region. Will the balkanization of the region begin with the balkanization of the PLO?

['Arafat] No, you are being unfair, Nabil. This is not the situation. You said that the situation is difficult. Since when has the situation been easy? I ask again: Since when has the situation been easy? We have not deceived anyone. We spoke about a protracted popular liberation war. Let me remind you. Before the Beirut and southern Lebanese war, I spoke about the dark tunnel. Before that, I also spoke about the marathon tunnel and so forth. We have never been at rest. This revolution was born out of suffering. It was born out of our people's sufferings. It was not born out of an Arab decision. Once, in the Arab League, they tried to set up a Palestinian Liberation Organization just as a decoration to fit the exigencies of Arab politics. We said: No, we want to be an active factor in charting the map of our Arab nation and the future of our Arab nation. The one who makes such a decision will have to pay its price. I know that battles are not an easy thing. But I would like to tell everyone, far and near, that I did not deceive anyone. I called for a protracted popular liberation war.

[Darwish] But do you not agree, Abu 'Ammar, that this phase is the most difficult, in the sense that the PLO military arm no longer exists in the Arab frontline states now?

['Arafat] I consider it one of the most difficult periods. I cannot bury my head in the sand and say it is not difficult. It is difficult. But as the night gets darker, the break of dawn gets nearer. The current events in the region prove the farsightedness of the PLO and its leadership. Nothing of what is taking place now, or what you call the balkanization — from the plot of factional partition to the bad Arab situation — has not been pointed out by us in the past. But this does not give the right to anyone, whether friend or foe, to believe that the PLO can be deleted from the Middle East equation. I am repeating this now.

The last meeting of the European Community acknowledged this right of the PLO for the first time. The community also spoke about the Palestinians' right to self-determination with all its purports and meanings. After Beirut, some people said the PLO was finished. And after Tripoli, some people also said that the PLO was finished. So what happened?

I would like to say something about what happened from the Cairo visit to the Islamic summit in Casablanca. In that conference, we fought the battle of restoring the political and psychological balance vis-a-vis the fate of our Arab nation, the plot of factional partition, and the balkanization they are trying to impose on our Arab region. This is the balkanization which Kissinger spoke about, and the factional partitions which Moshe Sharett referred to when he said in his memoirs: I am looking for a major in the Lebanese Army to establish a Maronite state.

In his memoirs, Ben Gurion said: We will first isolate Egypt, then turn to the eastern front, which we can control by factional divisions. In his memoirs, which he wrote on the basis of documents obtained from the late Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, Indian writer Karanjia spoke about the Israeli dagger. We must remember all these things now as we are look at the current map. They throught that they could delete the PLO. But the PLO came out from Tripoli. They thought that the PLO would end up in a forgotten corner of the world.

Let me tell you in a straightforward and candid manner. While I was leaving Tripoli, I felt that the United States, Israel, and certain Arab sides had their chessboard ready and properly laid out on the table. Therefore, we had to take a strategic move. If some people think the Beirut formula will return, they are mistaken. We had to invent new forms of struggle to face the plot — hence, our perseverance and farsightedness in the PNC.

Before the PNC, our resolutions were embodied in the Aden statement. One of the main articles of the PNC calls for approaching Egypt as much as it moves away from Camp David. On 17 and 18 March 1983, a plenary Executive Committee meeting took place. The Executive Committee said in its statement that its chairman is authorized to follow up this subject, together with Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]. The subject is relations with Egypt. The statement added that Mubarak is not As-Sadat and that we must be accurate in knowing we should cooperate with the Egyptian people and the new Egyptian leadership in order to drive them away from the Camp David policy.

[Darwish] But those criticizing you in the Palestinian arena, Brother Abu 'Ammar, say your visit to Cairo did not alienate Egypt from Camp David. In other words, they say that Egypt has not given anything in return. They also say that Abu 'Ammar's visit to Cairo should have crowned contacts on a lower level so that this visit could be well prepared for and could open new horizons in relations.

['Arafat] A historic opportunity does not [word indistinct]. I went there to thank this Egyptian president, who made a serious, strategic decision for the first time after Camp David when he said yes to the participation of the Egyptian forces with the French forces in protecting the Palestinian forces leaving Tripoli. Is this not a (?violation) of Camp David? Whom do the Egyptian forces protect? They protect Palestinian forces in a state of war with the Zionist enemy. If the Israeli enemy had committed a foolish act, a clash could have happened.

More important, after a few weeks, President Mubarak's reply came. Where? In the place where As-Sadat signed Camp David. After meeting with Reagan, Mubarak stood in the same place and told them: Your policy is wrong. The PLO is a sole legitimate representative. He then spoke about the Palestinian people's rights. There could be nothing more than this. Does anybody imagine that someone will come and tear up the Camp David agreement without changing the real balances as an Arab nation?

[Darwish] The Israeli-Lebanese agreement, for example, was torn up, Brother Abu 'Ammar.

['Arafat] I support tearing it up. No, not tearing it. Let us use realistic expressions. I support the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. I refused to attend the second Arab summit conference in Fes if Bashir al-Jumayyil attended it. This is known by my brothers in the nationalist movement and the Lebanese national forces. I told them that I would not attend the conference if Bashir al-Jumayyil attended it because I will not enter the Israeli (?age) by myself. Bashir al-Jumayyil came under Israeli protection. I am entitled to ask [word indistinct] The Lebanese front (words indistinct). I am for the abrogation. It is a step on the road. But my mind also says the Israeli liaison office is still there in Beirut.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese front announces in Lausanne, for example, that its representative will rent a house in Jerusalem and open it as a liaison office for its contacts with the Israeli military junta. Just give me an interpretation of this. Nevertheless, I support the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. We know, and everyone else knows, that Wadi' Haddad, President al-Jumayyil's adviser, obtained a U.S. approval of the abrogation during his visit which preceded the abrogation by about 1 month. [words indistinct] We know many secrets which do not allow us to talk much. However, I consider the abrogation of the 17 May agreement a victory for the Lebanese people, the Palestinian revolution, and the Arab nation. It is a step on the road.

[Darwish] Do you think that the Camp David agreement will inevitably come to an end?

['Arafat] It suffices to say that the Israeli trade transaction with Sidon, for example [words indistinct], or Tyre. As some Israeli officials said, this transaction in 2 months was greater than trade transaction with Egypt's population of 47 million. It suffices to tell you that the housewives prefer hunger to eating Israeli eggs or bananas. These are battles. It is a battle called the battle of the Palestinian flag. A million Palestinian flags were made when the Israeli flag was hoisted in Cairo. The Palestinian cause has had its place in the Egyptian people's hearts. We must not forget the sorrow, the forces, the political factor, the military factor, the human factor, and the cultural factor. All these things [words indistinct].

[Darwish] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is then forging ahead toward developing relations with Egypt...

['Arafat, interrupting] I am implementing the PNC and Executive Committee resolutions in this regard. I assume responsibility for the outcome of my policy, just like any government responsible for the results of its policy. However, I get authority from the PNC. I hope that many Arab rulers will be as patient as I am when I hear criticism, some of which I respect.

I do not reply to the criticism which is made on the orders of Arab intelligence organs. Our people in the occupied territory replied to them. Our people in Al-Yarmuk, Al-Baddawi, and Nahr al-Barid replied to them.

[Darwish] Your visit to Cairo and the meetings which followed it raised some differences and violent reactions at certain times in some Palestinian leadership. This has suggested a Palestinian aspect. Can we consider this aspect a split? Has this split begun?

['Arafat] No. I consider this aspect a healthy one. I do not lead a flock of sheep. We are leading revolutionaries and liberals who have the right to criticize and express their opinions freely. [words indistinct].

[Darwish] But, similar aspects in the past made you at certain times resort to arms?

['Arafat] We did not resort to arms. We were subjected to a conspiracy in which some Arab parties participated and forced us to carry arms to defend ourselves. As I have said, it was an attempt to make us lose the brightness of our departure from Beirut. There was an attempt to encroach on the revolution and tarnish our democracy with Palestinian blood. But, we will not allow those who are trying to encroach on Palestinian democracy to achieve their objectives, because Palestinian blood is more precious and pure than that being used as an instrument for this conspiracy. It is an international conspiracy and not one perpetrated within the Arab surroundings. It is Reagan's conspiracy — Reagan, who decided to push the strongest military force in the region — the Israeli force — to fight the Palestinian revolution. We remained steadfast for 88 days in the longest Arab-Israeli confrontation. This is in addition to the war of attrition which we and our Lebanese allies waged and are still waging against the enemy.

[Darwish] Frankly, since the Tripoli incidents, the differences have become very deep. Often, there are some Palestinian delegations who refuse to meet with other Palestinian delegations. There are so far no encouraging signs of achieving the unity of the Palestinian groups.

['Arafat] Do not forget, there is the rejection front backed by some Arab countries. This front includes five groups. I will remind you of these groups. They are: the PFLP, the ALF, the Palestinian Liberation Front, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, and part of the PFLP-GC. We met together only in 1979.

[Darwish] But the Fatah movement has always been cohesive?

['Arafat] It is today stronger than any time before. What happened to the Fatah movement is like the clots which come out of our body — these clots must not remain in one's body or they will cause a heart attack. I wonder now where their claims are. They used to say they possess all the military forces, the revolutionary council, and so forth. Where are these claims? Let me remind you of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and the dissidents. Do you not recall in 1976 when Syria incited the As-Sa'iqa and later Ahmad Jibril and Abu Nidal to raise arms against us? Thus, there had been attempts long ago to force the Palestinian revolution to yield. I also want to remind you how after 1976 we opened our chests to As-Sa'iqa and Ahmad Jibril when they raised arms against us.

[Darwish] But a different situation at present is reported by some. Those who visited Tunis recently used to hear the following terms occasionally: the Central Committee and the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

['Arafat] May God forgive you, "Et tu, Brutus." If there is someone who is angry, let him be angry. If Abu 'Ammar is not feeling at ease, let him be so. If someone has an opinion, let him say it.

[Darwish] Thus, you consider the situation healthy?

['Arafat] In fact, the process is a painful labor — a labor that precedes the great birth on the path to Palestine.

[Darwish] Now, let us put it within an organizational framework. Abu 'Ammar is working seriously within all the Palestinian frameworks and organizations. There are subsequent conferences which are perhaps taking place in preparation for convocation of the PNC.

['Arafat] This is the main cause. It is the attempt to begin a fight on unions [ma'rakat al-ittihadat]. This attempt is aimed at undermining the Palestinian legitimacy. This is exactly the case when certain parties arrest the PLO Executive Committee members, take their passports, and prevent them from attending PLO Executive Committee meetings. It is an attempt to encroach on the Committee's quorum. They failed in Beirut and the Palestinian revolution came out strong. They also failed in the dissident movement, Tripoli, and in removing the Palestinian number from the Middle East equation. Now, they are trying to strike at the Palestinian legitimacy. Nobody can encroach on Palestinian legitimacy.

[Darwish] Do you then expect the PNC to meet during the period you fixed?

['Arafat] The PLO Executive Committee has already made the decision. We have also formed a committee which consists of: my Brother 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, my Brother Jamal as-Surani, my Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], and myself. We have been empowered by the Executive Committee to hold the necessary consultations and contacts to convene the PNC.

[Darwish] What results do you expect compatible with the new situation, for instance?

['Arafat] This conference will not represent the unanimity of paralysis. The unanimity of paralysis is over. We tried it once and told them: Come and let us agree on a formula. Everyone knows about this. Then we discovered that they sold our decision to certain Arab intelligence or [word indistinct] unanimity.

[Darwish] So some voices will be vetoed?

['Arafat] It is not my right to say anything. I am the commander in chief, and in this capacity I enjoy certain powers. When the Supreme Military Council met it decided to dismiss the officers who took up arms against their own camps; against Tripoli, Nahr al-Barid, Al-Baddawi, Ba'labakk, Barr Ilyas, and other places. The council decided to dismiss them and refer them to a military tribunal. A military tribunal is now trying them. They have been asked to appear before the tribunal. If they do not come, they will be tried in absentia. This is as far as my authority goes. Otherwise, every member has his respect until the PNC meets. I have no right to say anything. Do not embarrass me. Do not let me make a mistake. I respect and sanctify democracy.

[Darwish] Democracy also says that a person must express his opinion. Perhaps, it is democratic to ask you what your opinion will be. Will you demand....

['Arafat, interrupting] I will keep my opinion. It is my right, of course, to say that I will give my full opinion in the PNC, as I gave it in the military council. If I am asked my opinion in any of the legitimate PLO councils, I will give it with all clarity and candidness.

[Darwish] Many questions are raised in the Palestinian arena and even inside the Fatah movement. These questions say that without a strong relationship with Syria, the Palestinian movement will continue to face many difficulties and stumble. What is the situation; is there a gleam of hope for the improvement of these relations, Abu 'Ammar?

['Arafat] We have previously said that there is a difference between saying that the Syrian front is important in our struggle against the Zionist enemy and saying there will be no revolution except with Syria's approval. Everyone should know where he stands. No, no, we are not followers to anyone. We are the river of blood which has not stopped a single moment in the Palestinian march. Nobody has the right to betray or sell this blood to anyone, especially to the intelligence organs. This is a very important point. This is a strategic matter affecting everyone. Because, the momenet we sell our decision to any of the Arab intelligence organs [words indistinct]. Our Algerian brothers used to withhold secrets even to 'Abd an-Nasir. The Vietnamese, too. I asked them. They said they used to reject the interfernce of China, their strategic gateway to the world. They rejected Chinese interference in their affairs. We have seen in the past how free men and revolutionaries behaved. Are we now going to invent new laws for our revolution? I wash my hands of any hireling revolution. I lead revolutionaires and free men. I lead the RPG children. I lead the stone-throwing children in my country, the children who carry those sacred stones. Those children gave value to stones when they used them against Israeli tanks. I lead the woman who sends her four sons to me one by one and then says: I also have two daughters, you can take them. These are the pride of our Arab nation. They are the glory and pride of all our Arab nation.

Despite all this, I know what **geopolitics** [word in English] means. I understand the importance of the Syrian factor in the Palestine question. I also know the Jordanian factor, the Egyptian factor, the Lebanese factor, the Saudi factor, and the Iraqi factor. This is why I am against the Iraq-Iran war, and I call for an end to this war. I also understand the meaning of the stand of my brothers in Algeria and North Africa vis-a-vis the Palestine question and decisionmaking. I am seeking to obtain [word indistinct] support for the Palestine question in the United Nations. I said at the Islamic conference that I did not want to harm all my Arab brothers who harmed me. Because it was not a personal matter. History alone will judge our actions.

[Darwish] Before the Tripoli siege, you addressed an appeal from Tunis to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to rectify the relationship between you. You also proposed a meeting with him. Are you still calling for a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad to settle relations?

['Arafat] I have approached him several times. I am asking him to rectify the relationship. I think I can also tell him: You got nothing from the dissidents. [Words indistinct] I leave this to history. [Words indistinct] The faction plot is threatening all the countries of the region, not just Lebanon. When factional cantons [words indistinct] I have every right to tell him: Let us sit together with our Arab nation and discuss this frightening plan and this cancerous balkanization [words indistinct].

[Darwish] Frankly, do you believe President Hafiz al-Asad will respond to your calls?

['Arafat] I sincerely hope so.

[Darwish] Are there no contacts between you?

['Arafat] Unfortunately, there have been no contacts recently. Brother Abu al-Lutf took the initiative and went to Syria, but he [words indistinct]. Some Syrian officials have contacted us in the past, and we tried to be open with them. But no contacts are taking place now. Certain mediations are taking place by Arabs, friendly states, and major powers. But unfortunately, nothing tangible has been achieved so far.

[Darwish] Have the negotiations with Jordan achieved anything tangible? It is said that King Husayn could not obtain anything from the Americans, and therefore he has nothing to give to the Palestinians to solve the Palestine question at present. What do you have to say on the negotiations and the strategy of future relations?

['Arafat] Nabil, we always say: What will we get and what will we give? The question is not one of giving or taking. The question is one of a struggle march. When we in the PNC, after Beirut, adopted a decision to establish the strongest struggle relations between the Palestinians and Jordanians on a confederal basis, this decision was not haphazard. It is exactly like the PNC decision to get closer to Egypt as much as it moves further away from Camp David, and to cooperate with our Egyptian brothers. About 2 weeks ago, I read a statement by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in which he said: We must exert all our efforts to help Egypt confront Camp David. I tell him now: Brother Abu Jamal [Khaddam], we said such a thing 1 and 1/2 years ago in Aden. You are saying it only now. At any rate, it is fine that you are saying it now 1 and 1/2 years later. We in the PNC were farsighted concerning the importance of Palestinian-Jordanian relations. Therefore, we took the first step. Our viewpoints differed in the first meeting. We respected their viewpoints and they respected ours. But in accordance with PNC decisions and the farsightedness concerning the importance of the relationship, we said we must do our best. That was why I said in Stockholm that I would continue to knock on the door for the sake of this Palestinian-Jordanian relationship. As far as we were concerned, our door was open. Praise be to God, I cannot forget King Husayn's words while I was under siege when he said that if Abu 'Ammar comes out — many people believed there was a plan not to let me go — I will start a dialogue with him without any conditions. I remember that when I went to Jordan, we had a constructive and positive dialogue, taking into consideration and among its priorities all the recent developments in our Palestinian, Jordanian, Arab, and international arenas.

[Darwish] It seems that what King Husayn heard from the Americans recently was not encouraging.

['Arafat] Nothing was obtained from the Americans, even in normal days. Will we obtian anything now? This is my opinion. Let us be sensible. The Americans moved the biggest military campaign against us as far as Beriut. We were besieged for 88 days in Beirut. Did all this come out of a vacuum? This was an American plan to liquidate the PLO. So can the Americans give us anything?

[Darwish] But the Americans are demanding certain specific things from you. They are demanding recognition of Israel's right to exist. They are also demanding recognition of Resolution 242.

['Arafat] Jordan recognized Resolution 242 and Syria recognized Resolution 338. So why did they not regain the Golan and the West Bank?

Egypt concluded a treaty with them, called the Camp David treaty, but did not regain Gaza. There is an important point.

[Darwish, interrupting] Gaza is not an Egyptian territory.

['Arafat] This verbal wrangling....

[Darwish, interrupting] This is Israel's view. In the negotiations, Egypt regained its territories.

['Arafat] No, there is an important point. Gaza was under Egyptian supervision. It was a Palestinian territory under Egyptian administration. The As-Sanafir Islands and Tiran are Saudi territories under Egyptian administration. Why has Camp David restored As-Sanafir and Tiran, and not Gaza? I want to ask the United Nations and the Security Council this question. I want to ask another question. The 5 years are now over. Where is the autonomy or the self- administration? It is a cracked record. Let the people realize this.

[Darwish] Allow me to draw your attention to Lebanon. You know Lebanon very well. You lived there for a long time. You mixed with Lebanon's various political factions. What do you expect will happen in Lebanon? There is also a strange thing happening. Most of yesterday's allies have leveled criticisms, to put it only mildly. You had trouble in Tripoli with the Communist Party. Walid Junblatt voiced many reservations and criticisms. What is the secret?

['Arafat] [Passage indistinct] I would like to say to my people in Lebanon, who granted me and the Palestinian people more than all the other Arab peoples gave them, that they were told we wanted to be settled in southern Lebanon, we wanted Lebanon, and we wanted many other things. I leave the Arab nation's conscience and the Lebanese people to answer this question. Poor Lebanon. In Palestine, they divided the land but did not divide the people. In Lebanon, they divided the people and the land, learning from the Palestinian lesson. They are talking about sectarian cantons. O God, save our Arab nation from these sectarian cantons. O God, save Lebanon from them. I support Lebanese unity — land and people. I toll the bells. When the disaster takes place, regrets will be futile.

[Darwish] Are you pessimistic about the future, or is there some optimism?

['Arafat] I am certain that the Lebanese people, with whom we lived our darkest moments and with whom we are now waging the most glorious battles of attrition behind enemy lines, will give us great hope for the entire Arab nation.

[Darwish] You did not tell me how you explain the criticism of yesterday's allies.

['Arafat] May God help them.

[Darwish] I want to go back with you to the occupied Arab territories. It is better to begin with the latest developments....

['Arafat, interrupting] With the (?fist) of faith, the fist of challenge. O God, gladly would they extinguish God's light with their mouths. But God will not allow but that His light should be perfected, even though the unbelievers may detest it. [Koranic verse] When troubles beset me [words indistinct] of this great people.

[Darwish] I would like to ask you about the latest of these developments.

['Arafat] [Words indistinct] all the people in the occupied territory, including our people before 1948. They stand up, saying: We support the PLO. This gives me great hope. I would like to remind my people that when troubles beset the Algerian FLN and when many movements were created to split it up — such as our dissidents and the mutineers — the Algerian people continued to say: We support the Front, we support the Front. Today, our Palestinian people say: We support the PLO, we support the PLO.

Is this not a common feeling between the Algerian and Palestinian revolutionaries? The people's feeling can never err. This is their will, and their will is the will of God. [words indistinct] Those who doubt this are blasphemers.

[Darwish] In addition to the Land Day celebrations and events, an operation took place in Jerusalem.

['Arafat] There were three operations: two in the North, and one in Jerusalem.

[Darwish] Let us talk about the Jerusalem operation. What is the Palestinian leader's reaction to such operation?

['Arafat] Nabil, I repeat what I said before: Extremism engenders counterextremism. Blood will spill further blood. The blood of Sabra and Shatila will create [words indistinct]. This Israeli military clique does not see beyond its nose.

[Darwish] What is after this? Will there be a new military strategy, or will these operations be within the same strategies?

['Arafat] As I said, I have the right to tell them [words indistinct] the Sabra and Shatila massacres, Tal az-Za'tar, the Beirut siege, 'Ayn al-Hulwah massacres, and so on.

[Darwish] The Israeli elections are very close. They will be held before their time. Can we say that you have any candidate?

['Arafat] Yes. Peace, just and permanent peace. Peace based on UN resolutions, as our PNC has stipulated. I would like to say that the recent EEC statement, despite the (?reservations) on it, is a positive step toward peace.

[Darwish] Do you prefer a certain Israeli party to come to power? Do you prefer more than one party to come to power?

['Arafat] As I said, I prefer just peace on the land of peace, on Palestine.

[Darwish] They say that the Palestinian situation is currently suffering semi-isolation on the international level.

['Arafat] May God forgive you, Nabil. Semi-isolation? The greatest thing we achieved is that we have been able to isolate those who attempted to isolate us. Didn't I say that there will be a volcano after we evacuate Beirut? Where are the (?Marines)? See the volcano: Begin resigned, and Shamir is suffering a crisis. There is the greatest inflation in the world in Israel. Now they have fixed an earlier date for the elections. The volcano reached the White House. Did you see the cement blocks and sand around the White House?

[Darwish] What are your relations with the Soviet friends now?

['Arafat] We have good relations. There are continuous contacts between us. When I referred to mediators, I meant that our Soviet friends are one of the means of mediation between us and our Syrian brothers.

[Darwish] What about France, which played a prominent role during Beriut, and where....

['Arafat, interrupting] And also in contributions both in the EEC and in evacuating our Palestinian forces. Our relations with it are good. We are in permanent contact with it.

[Darwish] With the Americans, you said there are no contacts, that the door is closed.

['Arafat] They... ['Arafat pauses] You saw the congressional subcommittee which placed conditions during its discussion of aid to Israel. This subcommittee stipulated that no U.S. side or representative will hold contacts with the PLO, with those representing it, or with those who work on its behalf. Imagine the extent of the impertinence!

[Darwish] Would you like to add anything?

['Arafat] Yes. Our tryst will be in Jerusalem. I would like to tell every child, woman, and man in my country that I am (?sorry), despite all the crises through which we have passed. I tell them we can rest for a while. After we have rested a while, we will continue our march to Jerusalem, God willing. As I said before the war, I can see the churches and minarets of Jerusalem at the end of the dark tunnel. This vision continues to titillate my eyes. To enter your temple as they had entered it before, and to visit with destruction all that fell into their power. [Koranic verse]

[Darwish] Thank you, Abu 'Ammar.

DFLP's Hawatimah Meets With Polish Committee

AU091011 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] PAP — On 2 April, at the headquarters of the Polish Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, there was a meeting with a delegation from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] headed by General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah.

The Palestinian side reported on the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their due rights, especially the rights to self-determination and to their own state, and also about the DFLP's efforts to restore unity to and consolidate activities within the Palestinian movement. Eugeniusz Szyr, the committee's chairman, assured the guests of Polish society's permanent solidarity with and support and sympathy for the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle. The Polish nation, which knows the price of independence and freedom well, condemns the Israeli aggression; the occupation of the Palestinian Arab, Syrian, and Lebanese territories; the cruel persecution of the population in the occupied territories; and the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel directed against the Arab countries of the Middle East. 'Abdullah Hijazi, PLO ambassador to Poland, also took part in the meeting.

PLO Officials in Jordan Leave for Tunis

JN091031 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and Brigadier General 'Abd Ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative in Jordan, left Amman for Tunis yesterday to meet with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

ICO Extraordinary Session Postponed to 19 April

LD101041 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0925 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Jidda, 10 Apr (SPA) — Habib Chatti, secretary general of the ICO, has announced that the extraordinary meeting of the ICO has been postponed to Thursday 19 April. This postponement, he said, is at Morocco's request. In a statement to SPA, Habib Chatti stressed the importance of convening this extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee [as received] in the present circumstances in order to confront the challenges facing the Islamic nation concerning one of its holy places. He emphasized the meeting is in the context of an overall Islamic move undertaken by the ICO at Arab, Islamic and international levels to counter the aggressive Zionist designs against Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue in general.

Gharazi: Iran Will Seek Hike in OPEC Crude Price
LD061723 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Urumiyeh, April 6, IRNA — Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said here today that Iran would move a proposal for upping prime rate of crude oil to the advantage of oil exporting countries at the forthcoming OPEC meet. He said also ever since the culmination of the Islamic Revolution Saudi Arabia has persistently tried to torpedo Iran's efforts for policy changes which sought to ensure the best interests of OPEC members. The Iranian oil minister said Saudi Arabia has endeavoured to keep oil prices at levels ensuring the best interests of "international policy-makers" and that the Saudi Government is currently trying to prevent an increase in oil prices by blowing up secondary issues and preoccupying the OPEC with side issues away form the main issue at hand. He reminded that in the previous OPEC meet Iran had proposed an increase in oil price from $29.00 to $34.00 per barrel which effort was undermined by some OPEC members and especially by the Saudi oil minister.

Gharazi noted also that Saudi Arabia has gone beyond its agreed production quota. He said last summer Saudi Arabia produced something between six to 6.5 million barrels per day instead of five million bpd. He said with regard to the world demand for oil Iran insists that oil prices must go up, and noted that an increase in oil price would make importing countries turn to their own resources in Europe and in the United States.

The oil minister reminded also that none of Iran's oil contracts had sufferred as a result of the on-going war during the past two years, that no tanker in or near the Iranian Kharg Island had ever been hit by the Iraqis, and that "because of the obvious absurdity of contrary claims by the ruling regime in Iraq, the Islamic Republic has seldom found it necessary to respond to such claims".

Oil Minister Gharazi who was here on a one-day visit also visited the oil department of Urumiyeh and held informal talks with its staffers, He then left for Mahabad where he visited several headquarters of Muslim combatants. He left Urumiyeh for Tabriz after participating in a Friday mass prayers there.

KUWAIT

Closer Cooperation With USSR Trade Unions Discussed

GF081130 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Closer labour cooperation has been agreed between Kuwait labor union and a Soviet trade union delegation which visited the country this week. The chairman of the Kuwait union Muhammad al-'Usaymi, said that during the delegation's visit, talks were held on closer labour cooperation, problems faced by workers in both countries, and international trade union issues.

The delegation, headed by the member of the Soviet Trade Union Central Council (Georgiy Bremiy), and the Kuwait union issued a joint statement at the end of the visit, calling for a peaceful solution to the Gulf war.

The unions also said that present world tension was caused by imperialism, confirmed their support for the Palestinian struggle and their solidarity with the Lebanese progressive forces.

Before leaving Kuwait, the Soviets issued an invitation to their Kuwaiti counterparts to visit Russia later this year.

Parochialism, 'Preaching' of Arab Media Scored

GF081444 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Apr 84 p 1

["Word" column by Editor in Chief Muhammad Jasim as-Saqr: "Media Farce"]

[Text] The problem with the Arab media is that it always marches in the wrong direction. Instead of trying to familiarize the outside world with our just causes, we find that it is geared toward the Arab world as though the Arabs are the final arbiters.

If we calculate the total amount that the Arab countries spend on information directly, or in the form of indirect support, we find ourselves faced with startling figures that are enough to finance media campaigns for the countries of the East and the West together and enough to give real service to the Arab causes. However, what happens in reality is exactly the opposite, in style and results.

The newspapers, magazines, and other media, which enjoy the encouragement of the Arab countries, confine their activity to preaching to the Arab citizen. As most Arab disputes are of the official type, the Arab media, which is connected, in one form or another, with the official stands and policies, cannot but add to spreading the verbal wars, deepening the traditional disputes among Arabs, and giving these wars and disputes an artificial philosophical and ideological quality.

Is this the way to Arab solidarity? Is the issue one of convincing the Arab citizen that he has a just case or is it convincing others in this world that the Arabs have a just case?

The tragedy, or the farce, is that the Arab citizen has become more aware than the Arab media and hence the money spent on such media could be invested in real construction and development instead of the material and psychological destruction and devastation that is caused by some of the media, which has benefited while insisting on always taking the wrong direction.

OMAN

Foreign Minister 'Abdallah Receives British Official

GF091356 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, received at his office this morning Mr Stephen Egerton, British superintending under secretary of state for Middle East and Commonwealth affairs. During the meeting, bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed.

The meeting was also attended by the British ambassador to the Sultanate.

QATAR

Finance Minister Issues Statement on Budget

GF070925 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Statement issued by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance and oil — date and place not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful the compassionate. I would like to note that the state's new budget for 1984-1985 has taken into consideration the actual situation that the state's economy depends primarily on its income from one commodity, oil. As a result, any drop in oil production or any drop in the demand for it will lead to adversely affect the state's budget.

In view of the events which took place in the international oil market in the past 2 years — the drop in oil production and prices — the government has adopted a conservative financial policy on expenditures, including maximum rationing and economizing, without affecting services and production.

The government tried its best during the past period — which witnessed a drop in income as a result of the fall in the demand for oil — to honor its financial commitments and spend money on main projects included in the budget. The government has followed up on this to ensure continued economic progress and avoid the economic slump which usually ensues from any reduction or arrears in government expenditures, which are in Qatar the main source of national economic continuity and growth.

Out of this policy we have tried as much as possible to make the new year's budget reflect the trend of rationed expenses which the government has adopted. We have devoted special attention to the requirements of defense, security, and main projects, within the available revenues, human and technical potential, and the priority projects and their implementation.

Nevertheless, and despite the policy of rationing expenses we have adopted, the deficit in the budget has totalled 4.9803 billion riyals, which resulted from the increase in expenses and commitments beyond the estimated income for the fiscal year budget. The government's estimated income totalled 11.9709 billion riyals, whereas the budget's estimated expenses totalled 16.9512 billion riyals. Because the national economy is concerned primarily with main projects, the government has allocated the amount of 0.4069 billion riyals in the new year's budget for the state's general main projects, and 1.1863 billion riyals for projects outside the budget for the Qatari General Petroleum Corporation [QGPC] and for companies and institutions which have shares in it, loans for light industry, housing, and land loans. Thus, the total is 5.2553 billion riyals distributed to the following sectors:

Sectors; and Expenses in Billions of Riyals
1. Industry and agriculture 0.8348
2. Housing and public houses 1.0049
3. Public services 0.2872
4. Education 0.549
5. Health 0.1346
6. Electricity, water and sewage 0.7368
7. Transportation, communications, and roads 0.5214
8. Other sectors 1.1866

Total: 5.2553

Allocations for other sectors, according to the above chart, show that despite continued measures to ration and economize on government expenses, the state has always taken into consideration the fulfillment of the requirements of economic and social development and the reconciliation of the present requirements and the future of the coming generations.

I call on all brothers in ministries and government administrations who are responsible for implementing the budget to ration expenses and consider the allocations ceiling. They should take into consideration that spending should achieve maximum services and production so that the new budget will fulfill the goals which we are seeking to continue progress and development under the wise leadership of his highness the amir and the instructions of his heir apparent. From God we seek guidance and support; he is the best supporter and advocate. Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

SAUDI ARABIA

Embassy Denies Reports on Stinger Missile Leasing
LD091406 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1203 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 9, SPA — The Saudi Embassy in Washington has denied a State Department report which said Saudi Arabia is to lease Stinger missiles from the United States. A press spokesman of the embassy has described the report as "incorrect." "Security issues of heads of state are not discussed in the press in the same way as are issues regarding the security of President Reagan in the U.S.," the spokesman said.

Replying to an Administration official's statement that said the missiles to be leased will be used to protect the royal yacht, the spokesman said, "The boat is the property of the Saudi Navy and does not belong to his majesty personally."

"Moreover, the boat was on order before the accession of his majesty to the throne," the spokesman added.

Fatah Official: King Earmarks Money for PLO Office
LD092206 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2127 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Apr (SPA) — Rafiq Shakir an-Natshah, member of the Fatah Central Committee and its representative in the Kingdom, stated that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has issued orders setting aside the sum of 20 million riyals for the construction of a PLO office in the diplomatic quarter in Riyadh. An-Natshah expressed thanks and appreciation to his majesty the king, his royal highness the crown prince, and to the government and people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their continuous support for the Palestinian revolution and people. He also expressed the hope that the office will soon become the first embassy of liberated Palestine and the independent Palestinian state, whose people will always recall the aid and support received throughout the years of struggle from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — king, government and people.

King Fahd Appoints New Minister of State
LD091653 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Apr (SPA) — Royal Decree No A224, dated 9 April 1984, has been issued appointing Faysal 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hujaylan as minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers. The decree states:

"Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after taking cognizance of Article 8 of Council of Ministers Ordinance No 38, decrees the following:

1. Faysal 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hujaylan is appointed as minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers.

2. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers will implement this decree."

Israeli 'Electioneering' Threats Against Arabs Hit
LD082236 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The Arab League has warned that any new Israeli aggression against the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon would not be confined to within the region's borders. Israel's flexing of its muscles and its hints of waging war against the Syrian and Palestinian forces in the Al-Biqa' valley in Lebanon, although not new, appear this time to have gone beyond the limits of a propaganda and electioneering campaign currently being mounted by the Likud bloc in whose name the enemy government

of Shamir rules. This is a result of the dimensions of the electioneering game, through which the enemy prime minister wants to prove to the Jewish electorate that his government has not failed in dealing with the dilemma in which it finds itself as a result of its invasion of Lebanon, where the enemy is suffering very high costs and almost daily human losses at the hands of the Lebanese nationalist resistance. It is therefore inevitable that the Likud ruling bloc should find a ready-made alternative for all these dimensions in order to distract the attention of the Jewish settler by introducing a more breathtaking event to make the settlers forget the disappointment suffered by his rulers in Lebanon.

The alternative is therefore the creation of new circumstances along the confrontation lines between the enemy forces and the Syrian and Palestinian forces in the Al-Biqa' valley, where, for the past few days, the enemy has been massing his troops and mechanized units in preparation for aggression which may not be the last card to be played by him in the game of strength through which he wants to impose his choices not on Lebanon alone but also on the Arab nation as a whole.

Statements by the enemy leaders that, as usual, are characterized by a high state of nervousness and lack of discipline, meet at one point — an attempt to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs. But the enemy, despite his feeling that he has not and never will be able to create a new reality by force of arms, has become convinced that he is incapable of creating a new reality because of the size and territorial expanse of the Arab nation and its capability to challenge him. It is this that convinces the enemy that force alone has enabled him to stay in a region that rejects him. This is the secret behind the statements made by enemy leaders that war, if it breaks out, will entail the use of nonconventional weapons. Here appears the complex problem facing the enemy, which will be the cause of his death — God willing.

Israel 'Drops Veil' on Expansionist Aims

LD072355 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The acute military tension which threatens a total explosion between the Syrian forces and the Israeli enemy forces along the contact lines in the eastern Al-Biqa' area has increased. For this reason Israel creates fresh excuses for aggression against the Arab countries. As soon as the Lebanese crisis entered a path toward solution — following abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the withdrawal of the multinational force, and the convocation of the Lebanese National Reconciliation Committee — no sooner had all of this been accomplished as a prelude to solving the Lebanese crisis than Israel began to create a new atmosphere of tension in the region in order to obstruct this settlement and keep the crisis boiling. A settlement of this crisis would obstruct all of Israel's efforts to disect the Lebanese limbs, to sieze part of it, and to empty it of its population in order to establish what it calls a security zone in the area of southern Lebanon.

According to foreign correspondents' reports, a state of maximum preparedness has been declared among the enemy soldiers in southern Lebanon and the area north of occupied Palestine in preparation for a fresh aggression in response to the Jerusalem operation carried out by the Palestinian fedayeen last Monday which resulted in the killing and wounding of more than 50 enemy persons. This state of readiness is also in response to operations of attrition which have worried Israel and which it believed would be stopped by its aggression against Lebanon, by occupying Lebanon and evicting the Palestinian fedayeen from it. It was a dream which Israel and its former war minister, Sharon, the butcher of Sabra and Shatila, had in Beirut. However, Israel was awakened by fedayeen strikes in places it did not believe that the hand of the fedayeen could reach and after it had entertained the idea that it had already destroyed the fedayeen action forever.

Following the escalation of Israeli military preparations in southern Lebanon, what Arab preparations are now adequate to overcome this aggression and defeat it?

We believe the answer is with the Palestinians and the forces of the Palestinian revolution, which express readiness to deter the aggression and to retaliate.

The tension which Israel creates in the region is not in the interest of international stability and security. Therefore, it is the obligation of the international community, particularly the two superpowers, to take a firm stand vis-a-vis these Israeli plots which aim to undermine the efforts for reaching a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, including the Lebanese problem. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the occupation of part of its territory makes a solution to the crisis difficult to achieve.

Israel is thus creating a dangerous military situation in the Middle East. The extent to which the situation will develop in the coming days is unknown. The response to the aggression will polarize the countries of both blocs and might drag the region into many complications which it can do without, because the region is one of the most sensitive areas in the world and vital to international security.

From all that we can deduce, Israel no longer desires or seeks peace, as it claims to be doing in the international arenas. The veil has dropped now more than at any time before, revealing the ugly face of Zionism and its protege, Israel, which lives only on aggression and expansion. The result of Israel's aggression cannot be anything but more Arab solidarity, in whose absence Israel was able to implement a great part of its subversive plan in the region.

The Arab world is called upon today by the dictates of unity in aim and destiny to cast away the differences and causes of division in order to regain solidarity, mutual assistance and coherence necessary to check this fresh aggression which Israel is hatching.

Coverage of Foreign Minister's Pakistan Visit

For SPA and Karachi radio accounts of the 2-day visit to Pakistan of the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, including reports on his talks with

President Ziaul Haq and Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, see the Pakistan section of the 10 April South Asia *DAILY REPORT*.

UAE

Official Reaffirms Abu Dhabi's Commitment to OPEC

GF081702 Doha QNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (QNA) — Mr Hamra Kroha, director general of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, reiterated the commitment of the Abu Dhabi Emirate to the OPEC resolutions on pricing and production. He also affirmed the existence of large reserve of oil and gas in Abu Dhabi.

In a press conference held at noon today to throw light on the present and future activities of the company, he said that the UAE is one of the major countries which abide by OPEC policy and which work for OPEC unity and do not clamor for more production. He added that all the oil contracts with the various countries of the world, especially with Japan, are continuing and have been renewed according to the same previous shares.

He said that the great reserve of oil and gas in Abu Dhabi ensures a base of continuous income for the coming generations and that the company is concentrating on prospecting activities not for increasing production but for increasing oil and gas reserves, and for maintaining this reserve for the coming generations as the national wealth and not as a commercial operation aimed at achieving profit, as the foreign companies operating in the country used to do in the past.

He said that the UAE is considered to be one of the advanced countries with regard to the exploitation of gas. He said that a plan has been set up to establish plants for exploiting gas for the purpose of diversifying the sources of income and in order not to rely on oil alone. He said that a plant with a capacity of 450 million cubic feet of gas has been established. He said that the company has also shifted to petrochemical industry by establishing a fertilizer plant. He said that contracts were signed with many Third World countries, especially with Southest Asian countries, for the purpose of marketing the products of this plant.

Minister Denies Change in Work Permit Law

GF070903 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0701 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Hammudah ibn 'Ali, UAE minister of state for internal affairs, has denied the adoption of any measure to cancel the law stipulating that non-UAE residents must leave the country for 6 months when their residence permits are cancelled.

He said in a statement published in today's issue of the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, in reply to rumors on the UAE intention to cancel the law, that reconsidering the decision on departure after the cancellation of the residence permit in the UAE is up to the cabinet, which made the decision and then submitted it to the Supreme Council of the federation.

The Abu Dhabi National Consultative Assembly recommended in its meeting last week to stop action on this law in order to review the results it has achieved.

It is noted that this law was passed in the UAE 2 years ago for the purpose of organizing immigration and residence in the UAE.

Iranian Envoy Meets With Council Speaker

GF091904 Tehran IRNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, 9 Apr (IRNA) — Sadat Madar-Shahi, Iranian ambassador to the UAE, met yesterday evening with Hilal Ahmad Lutah, speaker of the UAE Federal National Council, and discussed with him bilateral relations and regional developments.

During the meeting, the Iranian ambassador handed the speaker of the UAE Federal National Council a message from Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis, on the Iraqi regime's use of the chemical weapons in the war which it has imposed on Iran and the need for world parliaments to condemn such acts.

YAR

Vice President Receives King Husayn Message

GF081930 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Council, and member of the Standing Committee, received Jordanian ambassador in San'a' Zuhaytir [name indistinct] in his office this morning. He delivered a written message addressed to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan on bilateral relations and the current situation on the Arab and international arenas.

During this meeting, bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them were discussed.

U.S. Embassy Move to Jerusalem Would Harm Relations

GF060820 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Apr 84

[From press reveiw]

[Text] On the U.S. elections, the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* said in its editorial today: The Zionist lobby is trying to get involved in the election campaigns of those U.S. presidential candidates who support the Zionist entity by exploiting their need for Jewish votes and for financial and moral support in their campaigns. This is why we have been hearing statements which oppose legitimate and inalienable Arab rights, statements which violate the international norms and resolutions and historical responsibility which the superpowers have in searching for a peaceful and just settlement to the Palestinian issue that will enable the Palestinian people to establish their independent state,

while recognizing their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, and enable it to express the Palestinian people's feelings through appropriate means to realize these legitimate rights.

AL-JUMHURIYAH noted that the attempts by the Zionist lobby to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem is a very serious matter, the seriousness of which can be heard in Arab, Islamic, and international circles. It has had a negative effect. Most officials in Arab and Islamic countries have warned against taking this act which threatens U.S. interests in the region and jeopardizes Arab-U.S. relations. It would cause a deterioration in these relations that would not be beneficial to either party. We remind the United States that U.S. interests in the region are being undermined by covetous parties and the Zionist lobby in the United States itself. This act would be harmful to the image of the United States, which is one of the countries concerned with peace and security.

Concluding, the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* said: Our country cannot remain indifferent to the frantic campaign the Zionists are launching against Arab interests and legitimate Arab rights. The brother president, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, affirmed to the U.S. President's envoy, who visited San'a' last month, our country's opposition to the act of moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem [words indistinct] which does not befit a superpower.

New 'Sky Guard' Antiaircraft System To Be Purchased

NC091627 Cairo MENA in English 1615 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA) — Egypt would receive shortly the most up-to-date anti-aircraft missiles system "Sky Guard" furnished with ground-air missiles to be supplied by Italy and the United States.

Air Marshal Sayyid Hamdi announced this, adding that this system would consolidate the capability of the Air Defence Forces to face up to aircraft flying at low altitudes.

Hamdi further said that Egypt would study the production of new and developed ground-air missiles following the success achieved in the manufacture of the first Egyptian ground to air missile "Hawkeye".

He added that Egypt contracted for a mechanical air command and control system to be supplied by the United States. The building of this system would take two years and would enable the Air Defence Forces Command to know the air situation at the republic level in a record time of two to three seconds.

This system would replace the manual system in current use and which takes from ninety to 120 seconds to provide information on the air situation.

Concluding, Hamdi said that Egypt would receive next August a new and developed type of drones.

Ghali Leaves for France, Luxembourg 8 Apr

NC081130 Cairo MENA in English 1120 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 8 (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left here today for Paris and Luxembourg for a four-day visit during which he will attend meetings of the European Cooperation Council to be held on Tuesday in Luxembourg.

The discussion with the foreign ministers of the ten-country group would cover the enforcement of the cooperation agreement between Egypt and the European group in the political, economic and commercial domains. Dr Ghali is scheduled to hold tomorrow in Luxembourg meetings with the foreign ministers of France, Italy, Britain and Luxembourg.

Ghali Meets With EC Ministers in Luxembourg

For Cairo and other reportage on the 3-day visit to Luxembourg by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, including his meetings with EC foreign ministers as well as meetings of the Council for Egyptian-EC Cooperation, see the European Community section of the 10 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

CAR's Kolingba Departs After 5-Day State Visit

NC100847 Cairo MENA in English 0830 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, Apr 10 (MENA) — President of the Central African Republic Andre Kolingba left here this morning, at the end of his five-day state visit to Egypt.

The African guest was given a formal send-off at the republican Al-Qubbah Palace, with President Husni Mubarak leading a host of well-wishers, including Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, and senior state and Armed Forces officials.

Austria's Kreisky Makes Private Visit to Cairo

Holds News Conference

NC071500 Cairo MENA in English 1400 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 7 (MENA) — Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky stressed the importance of Egypt's role in solving the Mideast conflict adding that a final settlement could never be reached without Egypt. Egypt's contribution towards reaching this goal is a vital one, he said.

In a press conference here today Kreisky expressed great concern over peace and said that he had always been convinced that Israel could survive in the long run if it could live in peace with its neighbours.

The former Austrian chancellor said the Socialist International should have balanced relations with both Israel and the Arab world.

Kreisky said he was happy he could win a large measure of the confidence of the Arab world and has begun to win the confidence of the younger generation in Israel, which now realizes that he is a man of peace.

He said that Europe and the Arab world are close, particularly as regards cultural relations, stressing the need for closer ties between the two sides in other fields.

Kreisky said he believed that if the Israeli opposition Labour Party takes over in Israel, there will be a good chance to establish peace in the Middle East.

He said that the Socialist International does not interfere in the internal affairs of its members. He noted, however, that its relations with the Labour Party are close, and that, as far as he knows, there would be new prospects for peace in the region once the party takes over in Israel.

The former Austrian chancellor said that Egypt is the most important country in the Middle East and that it was important to get acquainted with its views concerning a settlement. Kreisky told the press conference that he has on-going contacts with Palestinians and that he is also in touch with some Israeli politicians.

He said he has offered some useful help in connection with the release of Palestinian and Israeli prisoners.

He said he does so out of humanitarian motives, although he conceded that political and humanitarian motives are now inseparable.

Kreisky said he believes that there are many similar features in the Reagan initiative and the Fes peace plan. He said those concerned should sit together and examine those features so that a third formula might be reached. He said that he believes that there are large forces in Israel which also look forward to peace.

Kreisky said this is the best time for Europeans to offer their help and services to "our friends in the Middle East", particularly in the light of total preoccupation with elections in the United States and Israel.

The former chancellor said that he cannot understand the meaning of the current talks about moving the American Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He said the timing of the issue is totally inopportune.

Departs Cairo

NC071556 Cairo MENA in English 1201 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 7 (MENA) — Former Austrian Chanellor Bruno Kreisky left here today for home winding up a week-long private visit to Egypt during which he met with President Husni Mubarak and Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. Kreisky was seen off at the airport by Secretary at the Presidency Hamid 'Abd ar-Raziq.

Agreement Signed With Shell Company on Prospecting

NC081600 Cairo MENA in English 1322 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 8 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Oil Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal signed today two agreements with the Shell Company for oil prospecting east of Jamsah in the Gulf of Suez and Qarun in the western desert.

In the first agreement Shell will spend 67 million dollars over five years and will operate east of Jamsah on an area of 110 square kilometres. According to the second accord the company will spend 36 million dollars over seven years and will prospect in an area of 6,449 square kilometres in Qarun.

Shell has paid eight million dollars to the Oil Ministry as a signature bonus.

Al-Baz Interviewed on Libyan, Palestinian Ties

GF061830 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Apr 84 p 27

[Interview with Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, chief of President Mubarak's office and his adviser for political affairs by unidentified correspondent in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-QABAS*: Reports note an inclination to improve the relationship between Egypt and Libya. President Husni Mubarak abstained from making any negative remarks toward Libya or Al-Qadhdhafi. What has happened? Has Egypt reached a decisive decision on this issue?

Usamah al-Baz: Egypt has chosen to establish the best possible relations with all the Arab countries because we believe that all Arab peoples have common interests and that the interests and the goals of these peoples do not contradict — particularly when dealing with neighborly Arab countries. We want to establish good neighborly relations with everyone without exception. We also believe that even if there are political differences, they must not obstruct the establishment of good relations.

From this point of view, we are ready to respond positively to any step designed to improve relations with Libya. We still believe that there is no contradiction in the interests between Egypt and Libya and that the differences over some policies should not take the nature of animosity or antagonism between the two countries. This is one matter and Libya's policy toward its Arab neighbors is another matter. We believe that Libya's policy with regard to threatening the security and the stability of its neighboring Arab countries is a matter that does not serve the interests of any Arab country including those of Libya itself.

Libya used to say that it does not harbor ill will against Sudan and that there are certain foreign sides which try to create differences between Libya and the neighboring Arab countries,and it used to say that the Sudanese Government is the side fabricating the differences. We are sure that the Libyan side is the one that makes many attempts to shake the security and the independence of Sudan. This does not serve either a Libyan or an Arab interest. Therefore, any Libyan move against Sudan will be regarded a grave act directed against Egypt.

We used to apprise the Sudanese leadership of these contacts with Libya. The Sudanese side demonstrated a willingness to improve relations with Libya. There was a sincere desire to turn over a new leaf, yet the latest unjustifiable aggression on Omdurman vividly unveils Libyan intentions toward Sudan and indicates that they are completely different from what we hear from them. That is why we had to adopt a stringent position and warn Libya that we will not turn a blind eye toward any side or toward any new attempt by Libya against Sudan.

We still hope that Libya will move away from this behavior — with regard to its relationship with Sudan and neighboring Arab countries. Hope is one thing and the political de facto situation is another thing. That is why alertness is desirable and stringency is needed.

AL-QABAS: It is reported that there are contacts between Cairo and Damascus and that on 8 March President Mubarak sent a congratulatory message to Al-Asad. To what extent do these relations go? Does this imply that Egypt [has begun to play] its role in clearing up the Arab atmosphere?

Usamah al-Baz: There are no contacts as such between us and Damascus. This does not imply that we adopt a position that contradicts Syria. We believe in clearing up Arab relations. We regret any tension in any relationship between Syria and another Arab country, particularly Iraq. That is why the policies we adopt with the Arab and international sides — with whom we hold

contacts — are designed to eliminate disagreement among the Arab countries by paving the way for an improvement of relations among them. We believe that a day will come in which the inter-Arab relationships will be straightened out so there will no disputes between Iraq and Syria and there will be no tension across the Syrian-Jordanian border and the Arab Maghreb will not be preoccupied with the Saharan dispute or by the relationship between Libya on the one hand and its Arab and African neighbors on the other.

AL-QABAS: Following your talks with Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in Khartoum, what is new in Egyptian-Palestinian relations?

Usamah al-Baz: It was clear through our contacts with the Palestinian leadership that there is real intention for developing the relations with Egypt in any aspect because the Palestinian people and their leadership are convinced that relations with Egypt are fateful and are an inevitable element in confronting the challenges they face.

The various Palestinian resistance factions also have a feeling that what happened in Egyptian-Palestinian relations during the past few days must be overcome, and that a new page must be turned to coincide with the interests of the two peoples. When dealing with the fraternal Palestinian people, we neither want to impose our opinion on them, nor do we want to dictate specific stands on them. We keep away from involving ourselves in their personal affairs. We adhere to preserving their independent will because we believe that relations between the Palestinian people and all other Arab peoples — especially the peoples of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon — are special relations which should not be part of Arab and international disputes, since the fate of all these peoples is associated and interwoven.

AL-QABAS: The Egyptian press reported the Egyptian public's satisfaction with the statements of King Husayn. What is the stand of the Egyptian Government on these statements? To what extent has the United States lost its credibility in our region?

Usamah al-Baz: In all his different stands, King Husayn is expressing a responsible national position. He knows the situation in the region and the dangers facing our Arab nation. He also has clear strategic views on the international situation and the impact the conflict among the various international powers has on the situation in the region. Jordan is shouldering a special responsibility in steering and settling the Arab-Israeli dispute, particularly in regard to the Palestinian side of the dispute which is the crux of the conflict.

For this reason, King Husayn is taking his stands after thoughtful assessment and reflection on the policy of the countries which have the potential to affect the situation of this region. When the king analyzes and criticizes U.S. policy, he does so based on objectivity and a keeness to make the United States play the desired role, whether in achieving a comprehensive and just peace, or in preserving security and stability in the region.

There are questions about U.S. policy toward the Lebanese crisis and the failure of the United States to take the path which will lead to settling the crisis of this fraternal country, in spite of the fact that all the Lebanese contenders gave the United States wide room for maneuvering to end the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese territories and to enable it to begin the process of political, economic, and psychological reconstruction.

There is also a question about what the United Statesintends to do with regard to the Palestinian issue. It is not acceptable that U.S. policy — which extends military, economic, and political aid to Israel — is based on evading responsibility, on shelving this issue on the pretext that the road for settlement is blocked, or on the pretext that the sides directly concerned have no intention of ending the dispute.

There is another question: What has the United States done to end the Gulf war? The United States, as one of the two superpowers, shoulders a responsibility that exceeds that ofthe medium and the small countries, which lack influence.

We do not want to interfere in the United States and in its military position. There is a delicate need for a clear U.S. policy that participates in ending the war. It is probable that one of the aspects of this policy is represented in barring all the countries friendly to the United States from supplying the two countries with weapons and military equipment. All of these raise the additional question as to whether there is a defined U.S. conception of the region and as to the nature and direction of those who form it. Since the United States is a superpower, its responsibility is huge. From this we draw our position toward the U.S. policy and our keeness to correct its course, particularly as we understand that the continuation of this policy will ultimately lead to extremism and to the escalation of tension in the region. This matter will bring harm to all the sides. What is strange is that the United States, which supports Israeli policies — out of the framework of exceedingly appeasing Israel — does not enjoy support in Israel itself. In other words, the United States becomes more promonarchy than the monarch himself, and acts as if the Middle East is Israel and as if the other countries in the region are marginal powers which have no importance. We strongly reject and oppose such a situation.

ASH-SHA'B Sees Camp David Agreement as Doomed

PM061502 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Apr 84 p 12

[Fathi Radwan article: "Shamir's Moaning"]

[Excerpts] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stood up in his country's legislative assembly (the Knesset) and spoke about Egypt's attitude toward his country and its method of implementing the Camp David treaty. He said: Egypt is distancing itself from this treaty, halting the process of normalization between the two countries, refusing to return the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, and the Egyptian newspapers are attacking Israel as being contrary to the letter and spirit of the peace treaty.

Certainly this moaning is music to the ears of those who believe in Arab unity, those who are looking forward to the rift caused in the Arab ranks by the Camp David treaty being healed any day. We believe that what Shamir is complaining about is something natural and its opposite is unnatural. If there were

someone in the Knesset who dared to comment on his statement and tell the truth he would have told him that the Camp David treaty was extracted from the Arabs through coercion and deceit; that it will not be destined to live for long because it lacks the elements of survival and because the Arabs and Israelis living in the same part of the world is something that humanity's long history, recorded in the heavenly religions' holy books and man's contemporary covenants, rejects.

Indeed Shamir's moaning is an opportunity for us to ponder the Camp David treaty, what it has led to since its signing in 1979, and what future awaits it following the recent developments that culminated with the abrogation of the 17 May agreement.

The Camp David treaty was signed in the midst of great hopes that it would herald an era of peace in the Arab area, and that it was a step that would be followed by other steps when the Arabs opposing it would finally see its advantages and benefits and realize that opposing it constituted futile intransigence.

In fact, reviewing what has happened since the signing of the Camp David treaty is of maximum necessity in light of Shamir's moaning. His moaning is Israeli moaning, and Israeli moaning over the past thousands of years has always had its background; for the Jews are accustomed to wailing at their Wailing Wall, because to them wailing is part of their duty.

The first thing that draws our attention is that the Camp David treaty came after the 1973 war, that is after the Egyptians crossed the water barrier, the Suez Canal, and the sand barrier known as the Bar-Lev line.

It is an established fact that the most difficult military barrier is a water barrier and that an army trying to cross such a barrier should be prepared to incur heavy losses in men and equipment. For this reason Israel and war experts were assured that attempting to cross the Suez Canal and carrying the fighting to its west bank was a military impossibility. When this impossibility was achieved to the world's surprise and in the midst of a tragic feeling of defeat and frustration in Israel, a large sector of the Israeli population fell into a state of depression. At the same time Arab oil supplies to Europe and the United States were cut off. This was the other wing of Arab victory and everyone felt the Arabs had made good use of the oil in effectively defending their interests.

The second greater impossibility was to conclude peace between Israel and an Arab country. The most unlikely and unimaginable candidate then was Egypt. But its circumstances at that time made its candidacy for this role, which had never crossed anyone's mind, something quite logical.

The powers that regarded missing the opportunity of concluding peace with them after the 1973 war as a matter of life and death rushed to conclude the desired peace at the earliest possible movement. In the eyes of those powers, Egypt's military victory was an element conducive to the desired peace. Whereas it was impossible for the Arabs to contemplate peace while the effects of June 1967 war were still weighing on their hearts and spirits, it was now easy, having regained their self-respect, for mediators of great cunning and shrewdness to approach Egypt in this regard. They laid their trap and set the stage for vast changes in areas distant from the Arab location. The explosion then occurred when the Egyptian president said he was going to Jerusalem to take the first step toward peace.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace became a fact. All the shouts of protest, cries of pain, and tears of sorrow were of no avail. Destiny had its way and Israel and those behind it prepared themselves to reap the fruits, for they considered that the Arabs, after the signing of the Camp David accord and the peace treaty, had reached the lowest ebb and lost every ability to resist, and that this state of affairs was a golden opportunity that should not be missed.

Setbacks then followed one after another: The Iraqi reactor was bombed, Jerusalem was proclaimed the eternal and unified capital of Israel, the Golan was subjected to Israeli laws, and the momentum of normalization was speeded up. As a result, Israeli projects of all kinds began to be introduced into Egypt, ranging from bananas and eggs up to joint agricultural projects in and around Bani Suwaf.

Everything seemed to indicate that the era of resistance had ended, that the tight Arab boycott of Israel had been lifted, and that all that remained was for Israel to swallow up the whole Arab world and go on expanding indefinitely.

But while this seemed to be an absolute surrender to the Isaeli invasion, the seeds of resistance remained strong and contained elements which were to live and flourish.

The Israeli Embassy in Egypt, the spearhead of the invasion, began to face rejection and shunning. The surprise that stunned Israel and those behind it came on 6 October 1981 when the platform incident [As-Sadat's assassination] occurred. Then came the change in the scene immediately following this incident.

I would go as far as saying that the escalation of Israeli violence which culminated in the invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982 is due to the deep frustration felt by the Israeli leaders because of the difficulties and obstacles which their policy in Egypt met following As-Sadat's absence. Their practice of maximum violence in Lebanon was partially due to the fact that they felt assured that Egypt had dissented from the Arab ranks, but the major motive behind their foolish, shortsighted, and reckless action was a desire to compensate for their failure to achieve the gains they were hoping for in Egypt. Thus they destroyed the last support of the Camp David structure which they erected as a symbol of changing their policy into a policy of peace and desire to coexist peacefully.

If Shamir is moaning about Egypt's attitude toward his country and Camp David, his moaning ought to be louder because of the losses his adventure suffered in Lebanon.

There is no doubt that Shamir's moaning will increase in the next few days, particularly if Lebanese steps toward reconciliation go in the right direction and a strong government based on national unity that rejects sectarianism is established in Lebanon.

AL-AHRAM Views Syrian, Israeli Presence in Lebanon

NC090653 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* today comments editorially on the presence of Syrian and Israeli invasion forces in Lebanon. The paper says some can justify the Syrian presence in the Al-Biqa' valley — Lebanon's security has always hinged on Syrian decisions. Lebanon has always constituted a strategic depth of Syria, if not a part of it. As a matter of fact, the Al-Biqa' valley was once a Syrian province.

In contrast, what kind of pretext does Israel have? It swept over Lebanon for practically no reason whatsoever.

The paper concludes by saying Israel is seeking any trivial pretext to launch a new military venture. This is happening while peace is at hand — if Israel were to withdraw to its northern borders in exchange for reasonable guarantees.

President Comments on Khomeyni Speech, War

JN091627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1508 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn, delivered in Baghdad after awarding medals of valor to a group of Iraqi fighters on 9 April — recorded]

[Excerpt] Yesterday I read a speech by the symbol of charlatanism — or more correctly by the one with the title of charlatan, because symbol is used for good things and generous offerings. He made this speech when meeting with some Iranian women — and this is a good development for Khomeyni to meet with some women. We do not know if he shook hands with them or not, because he considers shaking hands to be taboo. He talked about the role of women, and then moved on to Iraq.

He said they [the Iranians] will not use chemical weapons, but will deal a fatal blow to Iraq. How did he describe the previous attempt? He and his henchmen called it the decisive battle. You were the knights of that battle. You and your other companions in the other units and corps witnessed the depth and size of the tragedy which afflicted Iran as a result of this stupid policy.

I am confident that Khomeyni has not asked the commanders concerned about the size of their losses in the previous battles, which they called decisive and which they lied about to their people. He began to talk about another battle. We are confident that he did not bother to ask for the films that foreign or Iraqi media broadcast, so that he could know something about the tragedy which afflicted his people. However, this type of ruler will continue to be the last to know. Consequently, he will, God willing, fall in the final tragedy, where he will sink low forever.

The major responsibility of every official or ruler — and I do not say every commander — is to know the factors of deterioration and weakness, or the factors of strength in his people. It seems that Khomeyni is the last in Iran to know what has happened to Iran. This is good, because if the leader or anyone who assumes leadership and power is so stupid and so lacking in knowledge, it will be detrimental to his people and to the other, neighboring peoples. However, this will also be advantageous, because superiority will be on our side, God willing. We tell him and his henchmen that we are waiting for them in the battle he is talking about.

What is important is that we further exposed them to their people as charlatans and jugglers, because they told their people and the misguided volunteers that the previous battle would be the final and decisive battle. The battle took place, and they were utterly defeated. We tell them that with the help of God and with the determination of the brave Iraqis, we will meet them in the battlefield. They have to hold out. However, this time their ranks will be destroyed, and will collapse under blows much stronger than those dealt to them east of Basra and east of Maysan in the previous battles, God willing.

We are confident that you will be at the head of those who will teach this unjust aggressor and arrogant, ignorant enemy the lesson it deserves. May God bless you.

Iranian Clergyman's Statement on Defection

GF091946 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0950 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Statement by Iranian clergyman Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani — live or recorded, date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Thanks to Almighty God, the destroyer of tyrants, the foiler of oppressors, the humiliator of the arrogant. Today, I wish to speak about three topics to the Iranian nation and the nation of the world [as heard], so that it may become apparent why I have taken this path and come here to talk. And I will present today a list of my future talks and addresses.

Now for the first topic. It was about 3 years ago that they took me to prison and detained me there for 8 months. I had no news of outside events. When I was released and observed their atrocities, bloodshed, corruption, heresy, I just could not endure the agony any longer. By God, I just recoiled at what was taking place. About 6 months ago, I wrote to Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni that I could not live in this slaughterhouse, this inferno that he has made, even in the company of my wife and children. Hence, I should be permitted to go to Iraq and to spend the rest of my life in Najaf. There was no reply — either positive or negative. But these consecutive crimes, this constant bloodshed, this persistent fanning of [flames of] war, this continuous destruction, which I saw, exerted a lot of pressure on me. I agonized over the fact that I am responsible for myself, because in our ethical duties we should not be hesitant. A person must not remain helpless. He should act to the best of his ability; it is his duty to do so.

I saw the chance to do something, to (?immigrate), and to go to a place where my voice could reach the world. I saw this chance. By God, I saw that if I did not take this step, I would be answerable to God, to my conscience and no power... [sentence incomplete] I believe in God, in people, in heaven, in hell, and I do not wish to (?go to) hell. So I consulted the Koran in order to find out whether it would be correct to go or not. By God, the verse was that it is tyranny. So I decided to go to Iraq, without a passport.

If I had informed my wife, it is probable that she would have stopped me. But I said to her, I have a 90-year-old invalid father and I wish to see him once more. So I came, with hope in God and without the assistance of anyone, any acquaintance and — praise to be God — without encountering any obstruction, I reached here. That is, I left Iran and came to Iraq and reached here.

First of all, I wish to tell my wife — I am addressing my wife — that you can judge for yourself. All the crimes that I saw; all that bloodshed that I witnessed; all the wrongs, all the cowardice that I (?would have seen) if I had remained with you and the children. Then what would God have done to me? You yourself saw quite a bit of this. You know. That old mother who came to you about her son — her son whose sole crime was that he helped those who had been exiled — I and some others, those very persons who are now in (?power). Sometimes, you, our wives and children — he bought provisions and brought them himself to the detention place and helped us. Except for this, he had committed no crime.

He, his wife, and his 6-month-old child had gone to the house of his wife's sister. They attacked his wife, and besides killing his wife's sister and the young man, they also shot the 6-month-old child in the head. His wife was pregnant — they took her away. You know his wife. At that time your brother Hadi was at our house — he used to come to study with him and we knew them. We knew the husband and wife, and they took the pregnant wife to the prison. You said yourself, that the mother said the child in the womb was her only hope as he is a part of 'Ali's memory. But when we went to meet her, we saw her pallid color and that she had lost her baby under torture. Later, they were informed that she had been executed. All their hopes ...[sentence incomplete].

Of course all hopes are with God, but from the point of view of sympathy, just think for yourself. You know her father. By God, before the victory of this revolution, before 11 February, he had given 1 million tumans to one of the present rulers so that they could spend it on the revolution. You know this for yourself. You see this sorrow and misery in Iran. I could have stayed with you but the world... [break in transmission]. How much trouble they have created!

I was in the Komiteh prison. I was in a cell and the doors had been left open for lunch as it was afternoon. I saw an (?inmate) who came and spoke to me. He said: Tehrani, one of the crimes that I have been charged with is that I used to come to your house. I said: Tell them, I was the student of 'Ali Khamene'i and sometimes he used to give me money for the publication of books before 11 Febrruary. After that, I did not see him again. But one of the interrogators told me that we were certain of his guilt by 80 percent that he has killed one named Seyyed Reza. I said: O you unjust persons! First of all, he cannot see well; he has a (?squint) and he cannot focus. You can see that he was not even taken for military service and he was exempted. Should a person be punished for only 80 percent certainty? Can such a person be killed? If there is one iota of a chance in a billion that he is not a murderer, you cannot kill him. What kind of Muslims are you? How can you kill persons on a certainty of only 80 percent?

If there is a chance in a million, then Muslims cannot kill. The least doubt eliminates punishment in Islam. Yet you saw that he was murdered. What was his wife's crime? She mourned her husband, she was faithful. You saw how they dealt with his wife under the pretext that she had done cultural work for some group — this decent, respectable, noble woman. I need not recount the history of her life or her contact with Mehrizi. They were both from Yazd families. You saw that they murdered her too. You were the one who told me about that old woman who used to go to the grave of her son in Behesht-e Reza [Mashhad cemetary]. You saw her yourself, the one who used to go and talk against them at times. Simply because of that — she had lost her son — they took her and murdered her. That man — I am talking about Za'erian — you saw what they did to him. You saw how they murdered his sons and daughters and made him a refugee. They have destroyed entire families. There are hundreds of similar cases.

By God, you know that what I am about to tell you I have not dared tell anyone so far. Now I am facing the people of the world and I want to recount some of their crimes, God willing, the crimes that I do not believe that even Ghengis has committed, such barbaric crimes. There was a young man who had been wounded in the shoulder in a clash. At the time they had taken me to the guards' infirmary. He was in the general ward while I was in a private room. Because they had not cleaned and bandaged the wound, because they had not operated on his shoulder, gangrene had set in. They transfered him to my room from the general ward. It was my last night there and they were going to transfer me to the police prison in the morning. He was tied to his bed and they brought him into the room like that.

When he saw me he smiled and became happy, as if he had received a blessing. He said: Tehrani, I came to visit you in Saqqez while you were in exile. I cried and cursed those who had created such conditions, asking God to destroy them. He said: Tehrani, don't be sad. I will be going to God. I did it all for God; he will revenge us. The future belongs to the masses, the wronged people of Iran. I was with him for several hours. None of the guards were there that night. He asked for water so I went and asked them to come. They did grudgingly. The youth was shy about asking me.

Then they took me down later and I was not there. May all the prophets and their descendants be my witnesses, one of my greatest sorrows is that I did not manage to stay with him all night. He had an intravenous drip attached to him, and then they injected something into it. I do not know whether it was a tranquilizer or poison; but, by God, I think it was poison. They took me downstairs at the same time. I was actually willing to go downstairs! This became one of my greatest sorrows that I did not stay with him until morning and his death. I only have the consolation that at the end he had no attention for anything but God. This is my consolation that he only had time for God and not his creatures.

You — I am talking to you, my wife — should I have stayed with you and the children? Will you condemn me for deserting you and dropping the burdens of my responsibility on you? By God, I could not stay. You had seen me immersed in thought on occasions. It was because I saw such things. I swear to God and His prophets, I was scared for my spirit. I could leave and then tell the people of the world, the people of Iran, these facts. How could I stay there? I now give you power of attorney. Whatever I own is now yours, a small gift for you. You also have the right to divorce me if you wish. Your daughters are under your control. I apologize and hope you forgive me. Don't think of me as being unloving. There is only one thing I ask of you. If the blight of these charlatans passes and anyone is prepared to print my analyses on the Koran and Nahj al-Balangheh — I believe that these two address the social, economic, political, religious and philosphical problems of youth — please have them do so and since you know my own handwriting, help in correcting the final draft. I ask for nothing else and say goodbye forever.

My second comment is about Mr Khomeyni, whom we used to call Haji Agha Ruhollah. By God, we loved him very much; we were even disliked by Mr Borujerdi and the other gentlemen [grand ayatollahs]. I remember that one of his [Borujerdi's] students had gone to collect his grant one day. He said that he was in a hurry to go to the lecture by Haji Agha Ruhollah. Mirza Abolhasan, a secretary of Mr Borujerdi, told him: He only knows philosophy and agnosticism, why are you going to his

lecture? This was the case. He was known for this specialty and others would look down upon those going to his lectures. We loved him so much at the time that ... [2-minute break in transmission]

He [Khomeyni] has endangered the world of Shi'ism. He has no feelings; he has shed blood and started a war. He does wrong, the same person who believes himself to be an analyst of the Koran. His words are on radio and television. There are over 100 million Arabs in the world. They understand him and voice the verses that he has analyzed contrary to the Koran itself. Why was he given to us?

I even believe that his past knowledge has become lost to him because of senility. I believe this possibility. One thing that makes me sad is why. I say now that I wish he had been killed during the time of the shah, by God, since he was favored in the world then. A leader of an Isalmic, popular, and humane movement is now known in the world as an executioner, a headsman, a shedder of blood and a merciless individual. If I had written a letter to him introducing someone and saying he is pious and needs your permission, he would grant permission for him to receive money and participate in affairs. Our friends used to say that my witness was valued by him. Over three and a half years ago when I was in Tehran and speaking in several places including the Ark Mosque, I said in a session: Sir, your executioners came to me and told me about the barbaric tortures they have carried out. They said that if Mr Khomeyni permits us, we are prepared to come and state that we are torturers and reveal those who have ordered us to do this.

I said this in my interview with the domestic reporters — I refused to talk to foreign reporters — there were people even from the radio and television. I told them these facts and some newspapers even wrote this. This executioner of Evin, this barbarian carpenter who is sitting in judgment instead of a qualified clergyman [Iajvardi] — who is now known as the prosecutor of Tehran....[sentence incomplete]

I should say that not only the entire country has a prosecutor but now Tehran also has a prosecutor. There are many courts even though according to the constitution there should be no more than one justice department. Let me talk about their crimes in the future. This executioner of Evin had given a radio interview. During this they referred to my remarks. He said: Tehrani is saying these things to find a way into Imam Khomeyni's house. That time Mr Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni had come to visit me. I should in turn have paid him a visit at his father's house. However, I told him that I cursed them all and told them that they were committing 100 more crimes than the shah ever did and it will destroy their system too. He left. My sorrow is why Hajj Ruhollah has assumed such a stance.

My third topic concerns the ulema and the sources of emulation. There are a variety of sayings. Some of them are so accurate that they are the most correct of all. There is one which notes that any time there is a cause for corruption in holy religion, then it is the duty of the ulema to say so. Otherwise they will be eternally damned. There are threats in these sayings. I will cite three of these examples, God willing. I have written a number of them in a book, (Taqiyeh in Islam), which was published during the time of the shah. I think the gentlemen know these and I will just mention it for them to note. God willing, in the future I will recall all their heresies, their analyses of Koranic verses to suit them, since they are all in my memory. God willing, if they agree that they [Khomeyni's regime] are committing this heresy and endangering Shi'ism, damaging the tradition of Imam 'Ali, then they should say what they mean, they should not be afraid.

I now give you three examples from Vasa'el al-Shi'a, the book of doing good, chapter 39. Davud Ibn-e Sarhan cites Imam Sadeq, quoting the prophet as saying: When you see any heresy, after me, and find those who cause doubt in religion, then show your hatred for them, curse them greatly, criticize them and reveal them to the people and condemn them so they give up their heresy, so that people avoid them and not accept their heresy. Should you do this, a great deal of good will come to you and your position in the other world will go a great deal higher. This is another example which has been passed on to us in many shapes from the prophet: When heresy appears among my ummah the learned ones should reveal this to the people. The person who stays quiet is cursed by the Almighty.

This one is an examples by Talhat ibn-e Zayd from Imam Sadeq: His holiness quoted the lord of the pious, his ancestor, 'Ali, blessings be upon him, as saying: The one who will not reveal the truth and deny it at the right time will be the filthiest of the creatures on the day of resurrection and all the lesser creatures will curse him.

I had asked in the past: Why should the smaller creatures curse such a group of ulema? In my opinion they have been cited in order to belittle such groups. The ulema who witness heresy, see wrongs and stay quiet, are not worthy of being cursed by the larger creatures and should be cursed by the lesser ones. I said this to show their lack of standing, their worthlessness and to belittle them since they are making a holy duty worthless. They claim to be great teachers and religious leaders, a position that requires a strong character who upholds the laws and decrees of religion without being afraid of any power. Yet because they are afraid of material or imaginary powers or because of their greed for such power they are not carrying this holy duty. I will now read this story for you which has a very powerful proof: Yunes ibn-e Abdorrahman cites all the prophets, may the Lord bless them all, that when heresy appears then the ulema should reveal it and the ones who keep quiet and hide this will lose the light of faith. This is my address to the ulema who know how these people transgress against velayat, the analysis of Koranic verses.

I will cite a number of these in future sessions, about the Koranic verses, Nahj al-Balagheh and the stories. They translate a verse one way one day and a different way the next. They want to use the Koran to pretend that it is fine to kill the innocent. This is a difficult duty no doubt, but I believe that the ulema must not be afraid and must state so. I once wrote this in a communique asking them to say that they had nothing to do with religion, they want to be masters and have powers, materialistic power — illigitimate power gained with any filthy means. I will, God willing, discuss this in detail and cite religious stories in support of clean means to achieve true goals. It is the duty of all the ulema to state that this behavior has nothing to do with religion, their seasonal analysis, their make believe. I will recount what I have told them, God willing. I told them: Are you not aware that

your forgery of such narratives will make people turn against religion and say it is a lie? They even use religion as an instrument. They do not think it important to endanger the religion if their regime is endangered. I will, God willing, tell all this. I believe that it is up to the gentlemen to at least announce that it has nothing to do with religion.

May God's peace and benediction be upon you.

Iranian Clergy Urged To Protest Against Regime

JN091417 Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 9, INA — A prominent Iranian opposition clergy today urged Iranian clergymen to follow suit Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani and declare their insurgency against Khomeyni's regime.

Ayatollah Mahdi Rohani, the Paris-based exile, said Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani has chosen freedom and fled the bloody regime of Khomeyni.

Tehrani has recently defected to Iraq to protest the oppressive regime of khomeyni and its war against Iraq.

In a call from his exile, Ayatollah Rohani stressed that his appeal "to the real Iranian clergymen who are loyal to the Iranian peoples and still live in Iran" was to protest the oppressive and killing operations by the regime to its rivals and the continuation of its war against Iraq.

Ayatallah Rohani appealed to Iranian clergymen to join the Iranian opposition in order to topple the bloody regime of Khomeyni.

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani, a previous collaborator of Khomeyni and son-in-law of the Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, arrived in Iraq recently and said he will disclose information on the Iraq-Iran war and the regime's expansionist covets towards Iraq and the region's countries.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,430 - 9 April

JN091633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,430 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 9 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continued their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the expansionist Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units fired various weapons on an enemy concentration opposite our positions east of Basra, killing 19, wounding others, and destroying 1 vehicle, 2 excavators, 2 infantry positions, and 1 hardware stockpile.

2. The brave pilots of our helicopter gunships today attacked the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the areas opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra. Our pilots scored direct and effective hits, and inflicted the following known losses:

Seven troop concentrations and two large vehicles were destroyed. Our pilots returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward units fired on some enemy troops opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing six, wounding others, and destroying one infantry position.

4. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed, and one hardware stockpile was set on fire in the central sector of the battlefield.

5. One weapons emplacement was destroyed and its occupants were hit in the eastern Tigris operational sector.

6. Last night and today, the vile Iranian regime shelled Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, and their environs with heavy artillery. The savage enemy shelling destroyed three houses in Mandali, and one house in Zurbatiyah. It also damaged several civilian establsihments in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 April 1984

Dailies on Israeli Preparation for Aggression

JN100852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — Two local papers today stressed that the Zionist Likud government is preparing for a new adventure against vital economic and military targets in Iraq. The two papers asserted that Iraq will strongly and fiercely reply to any aggression against it.

In its editorial, the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* says: The recent Zionist actions clearly prove that the Zionist enemy's current campaign against Iraq does not only seek to cover the defeat of its allies in Iran or to play down the great Iraqi victory, but also to prepare for a new aggression against Iraq.

The paper points out that the Zionist enemy does not like to see Iraq achieve victory in its just battle against the Iranian aggression and cannot tolerate the defeat of Iran and the collapse of their joint plan to fragment the Arab world, divide it, and put it under the Zionist-Persian control.

The paper adds: In light of the impotence and disappointment of its Iranian allies, the Zionist enemy seeks to achieve what its Persian allies have failed to achieve, namely the defeat of strong and lofty Iraq. The paper points out that the Zionist enemy has continued cooperation and coordination with the Iranian regime in all military, economic, and information fields, and provided it with all the means of lengthening the duration of the war. These means range from weapons and spare parts to military consultation. It says that Israel has extended military support to Iran to the value of more than half a billion dollars.

The paper continues: The Iranian rulers insist on continuing the war because their allies in Tel Aviv have promised to extend

support similar to the support they extended to them when they carried out their attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes. The paper wonders: Otherwise, how can we interpret their preparations for a new aggression against Iraq, given that they know before any one else that this aggression will be completely destroyed?

Concluding, *ATH-THAWRAH* stresses that Iraq which has valiantly and resolutely been confronting the brutal Iranian aggression for the 4 years of war, is completely able to defend its security and the safety of its installations and vital objectives.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* points out that the Zionist enemy is preparing for a direct aggression against Iraq. It says that the statements of Zionist officials and the Zionist media campaign are reminiscent of the situation that preceded the aggression against the Iraqi nulcear installations.

The paper says that in the same manner the Zionists and Khomeyniites cooperated to pave the way for that aggression, they are also cooperating today to create the same atmosphere and prepare for a new aggression against Iraq.

The paper draws the attention of Arab and international public opinion and the regional and international organizations to these intentions. It also holds all the parties who contribute toward feeding the hostile propaganda campaign against Iraq responsible for any Zionist action that might be carried out through direct cooperation with their allies in Iran. The paper stresses that Iraq has the proper reply to any aggression against it and that Iraq is capable of defending itself.

Talks Begin With Romanian Delegation

JN091655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — The official Iraqi-Romanian talks began here today. Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, headed the Iraqi side and Romanian Premier Constatin Dascalescu headed the Romanian side.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed Iraqi-Romanian relations and the means of bolstering them, and asserted the importance of expanding friendship and cooperation between them. They also discussed issues of common interest.

Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed satisfaction over the progress of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Ramadan reviewed the political, economic, and military developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war as well as the international stand on this war. He asserted that Iraq still adheres to its principled and positive positions aimed at cooperating with any party in order to stop the war and to solve the conflict through peaceful means. Taha Yasin Ramadan asserted that despite their real readiness for peace, the Iraqis are also ready to defend their homeland and to safeguared their territories, regardless of the sacrifices.

Constantin Dascalescu pointed out that his visit asserts his country's interest in developing relations with Iraq in the various spheres in the interesst of both friendly peoples. He reiterated Romania's readiness to contribute to implementing Iraq's development projects.

Joint working committees on industry, agriculture, and energy were formed during the meeting.

The Iraqi side to the talks is comprised of Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade; the under secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Oil, Trade, Irrigation, and Light Industries; a number of officials; and the Iraqi ambassador in Bucharest. The Romanian side is comprised of Ion Nicolae, deputy premier; the Foreign Ministry under secretary; the head of the Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry; a number of officials from the Foreign Trade Ministry; and the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Taha Yasin Ramadan and Constantin Dascalescu held a closed meeting this morning. It has been learned that they discussed cooperation between the two countries, and reviewed the Arab and international issues of common interest.

Arms Race, Disarmament Discussed

AU100712 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Expressing the two governments' profound concern over the extant tension and confrontation, which put in jeopardy world peace and stability, the Romanian prime minister and the Iraqi first deputy prime minister approached a series of concrete aspects, first and foremost the cessation of the arms race and a resolute passage to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the complete elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe, the settlement of all conflicts and disputed issues between states only by peaceful means, round the negotiations table, the eradication of underdevelopment, the narrowing of the big gaps separating the rich and poor countries, the building of a new international economic order.

President Receives Dascalescu

JN101129 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received this morning Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them and the importance of developing them in the service of the two friendly countries' interests. They also discussed the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the international stands on this war, and Iraq's principled and positive stands of cooperation with any good offices to end this war. The discussion also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, the Palestinian cause, and current international issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, the president's secretary, and the Iraqi ambassador in Bucharest.

Assembly Speaker Confers With PRC Delegation

JN091903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, this evening received the Chinese-Iraqi Friendship Association delegation led by Lin Lin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

The National Assembly speaker reviewed relations between the two friendly countries as well as their cultural, economic, and trade cooperation. He also reviewed the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Iranian rulers' continuation and escalation of this aggression, indicating Iraq's sincere stand toward all international calls and efforts to end the war despite the Iranian regime's intransigence.

The National Assembly speaker touched on the current Arab and international situation, and explained Iraq's position toward it. He praised China's stand toward the Palestinianpeople's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, noting the Zionist entity's racist and aggressive nature.

Lin Lin praised the construction movement in Iraq despite the war circumstances, and indicated the Chinese people's interest in the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

President, USSR Leaders Exchange Cables

JN091329 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn and the USSR leaders have exchanged cables of congratulations on the 12th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the USSR which fell on this day in 1972.

In a cable to CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, President Saddam Husayn says: On behalf of Iraq and in my name, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you and to the friendly Soviet people warm congratulations and best wishes on the 12th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the USSR. On this occasion, we would like to reiterate our eagerness to develop relations between our two countries. We would also like to express our confidence that these relations, whose foundations were established with the treaty, would contribute in entrenching the existing cooperation on the basis of mutual respect, in service of the joint interests of our two peoples and in such a manner that will consolidate the principles of peace and justice, and provide the opportunities for equal and sound relations among the peoples of the world. We wish you continued health and happiness and constant progress for the friendly Soviet people.

President Saddam Husayn has received the following cable from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the 12th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Iraq we would like to extend congratulations and best wishes to you and to all the Iraqi people. This treaty, which was concluded in 1972, was a distinctive landmark in USSR-Iraqi relations and is considered a good basis for promoting friendship and fruitful cooperation of mutual benefit between our countries.

The USSR is ready to continue to develop the bonds of friendship in service of the two peoples' interests and to attain a just, and firmly-established peace in the Near and Middle East.

Anniversary of Soviet Friendship Treaty Observed

GF091706 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Iraq and the Soviet Union are celebrating the 12th anniversary of friendship and cooperation treaty between them today at a time when these relations are witnessing further [words indistinct] as an affirmation of the development and growth of the relations between the two countries which oppose imperialism, Zionism, and reactionarism and which support the national liberation movements of the world, foremost of which is the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people against the usurping Zionist presence.

The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union represents the climax of the development of relations between the two countries. The history of this cooperation coincides with the beginning of the 17 July Revolution and has progressed under the leadership of struggling President Saddam Husayn.

The Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty has had an important role in raising the Iraqi-Soviet relations to a higher level of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields, which has had an affect on the mutual interests of the two friendly peoples and the development of the bilateral struggling relations between them. The signing resulted in the recent protocol on educational and industrial cooperation between the two countries, which is a good example of the growth and development of bilateral relations between them. Moreover, the treaty has had an effective role in the progress and unity of the struggle of the two countries against imperialism and reaction to realize the targets and aspirations of the Arab peoples, foremost of which is the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state on their own land. While the Iraqi and Soviet peoples are celebrating the anniversary of the treaty, they affirm their intention to continue to develop the friendship between them on the basis of understanding and respect of national sovereignty.

On this basis, the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party looks at various alliances with the socialist bloc countries and the Soviet Union as a strategic issue to resist the imperialist Zionist-reactionary alliance. And from this point of view, the means of relations between the two countries were raised to various levels and the 12 years since the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty have witnessed many examples of total cooperation in various fields. Various agreements have been signed on educational, industrial, cultural and trade cooperation, on exchanging expertise, on organizing joint scientific research, and on inviting the scientists of both countries to participate in conferences and seminars held in both countries.

Ba'th Party Founder on Iraqi, Syrian Ba'thism
JN061020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 Apr (INA) — Michel 'Aflaq, founder leader of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, said that the greatness, spirit of steadfastness, and energy manifested in Iraq's present battle confirms the state of renaissance through which the Arab nation is passing and which the Ba'th Party predicted more than 40 years ago.

He added that the Party found the Arabism of Islam in the boundless culture of Islam. [sentence as received] As an identity, a nature, a language, a history, and a society, Arabism was in a state of rebirth, readiness, and revolution created by Islam. It thus became an international human revolution.

This came in a comprehensive speech the founder leader delivered this evening over Iraqi radio and television stations to mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Ba'th Party, which occurs tomorrow, 7 April.

Michel 'Aflaq said that circumstances distated that the challenge to Ba'th ideals came from Khomeyni's movement. This gave the Ba'th Party the chance to express the depth of its ideals and its national, pan-Arab, and humanitarian ideas, which decisively and radically differ from Iran's backward view of Islam, humanity, and revolution.

He added that Iraq, which has always presented a position of peace and readiness for understanding, has been able to use its defense of its territory and dignity to make giant, historic strides in reinforcing its social framework and cultural development, and in overcoming old societal diseases. It has also been able to build a new Iraqi society and a citizen who will stand firm in the face of all the tremors and challenges in the future.

He indicated that Iraq has succeeded in regaining the Arab masses' trust in their nation's ability to face the current fateful challenges.

The founder leader spoke about the pan-Arab Ba'th march, and said that it was able to make Syria's pan-Arab role a pioneer role in achieving the first Arab unity in our generation.

He indicated that this role was subjected to a great conspiracy after the devils who reached authority worked to cancel Syria's pan-Arab, liberationist, progressive, and independent role. They also worked to deepen the gap between Syria and the other Arab countries, first with Lebanon, then with Iraq's battle against Iranian aggression, and finally with the irregular deviationist position in the Palestinian resistance.

He said that Hafiz al-Asad has made Syria policy a policy of games and riddles in implicit partnership with the enemies, and a policy of threats and battles in a vacuum with illusions of victories in the newspapers.

He explained that Al-Asad used the pretext of loss of strategic balance in an effort to cover up his retreat from the Zionist enemy when it invaded Lebanon and surrounded Beirut. He used the abrogation of the 17 May agreement between the Lebanese Government and the Zionist enemy as a political card to support his position in the settlement process.

The founder leader explained that the Syrian regime is feeding disunity and distintegration in the name of unity. It practices subservience and barters with the nation's liberation causes in the name of liberty. The Syrian regime allies itself with reactionaries in the name of progress. It reacts positively to anti-Arab movements, and supports the Iranian aggression against Iraq in the name of pan-Arabism and the liberation of Palestine.

'Aflaq stressed that popular Arab struggle is the only means of salvaging Syria and the Arab nation from the deterioration it has reached.

He said that the Arab Syrian people's high level of awareness is enough to expose the dimensions of the Syrian regime's criminal role. The regime's practices have proven that it is falsely affiliated with Arabism and has no connection with Ba'th.

He stressed that Al-Asad's stand with Iran is an unforgettable mark of disgrace. An active and clear Arab position on Iraq's part is necessary in order to rid the nation of the effects of the disgrace.

A stand that completely isolates the Libyan and Syrian regimes by condemning them and clearing Arab conscience of them would compliment this stand. 'Aflaq asserted that overthrowing the present Syrian regime would be a quick correction of the pan-Arab march, and would take it to a higher level of struggle that would regain Syria's Arab, progressive, and democratic face.

On the Party's relations with the Palestinian cause, the founder leader stressed that the Ba'th party considers it to be the party's central cause and considers the appearance of Palestinian resistance to be a true manifestation of the spirit of challenge and a reply to the pan-Arab setback.

He said that the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian resistance in the face of all the conspiracies and repeated attempts to contain it and explode it from within, or to mutilate its revolutionary essence, shows the positive meaning of the resistance's struggle.

He added that the steadfastness of the Arab people in the occupied territories is a principal reference and a main guarantee for guiding the resistance, which operates outside Palestine and in difficult and complicated circumstances which are subject to distortion.

On Egypt's return to the Arab nation, the founder leader said that the Ba'th Party could not envisage a future for the Arabs that is isolated from Egypt and Egypt's role.

U.S.-Israeli Relations, U.S. Policy Criticized
JN091012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Middle East and a Return to the Basis of Peace" *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: President Reagan's criticism of the role of the Congress in hindering U.S. foreign policy in the world may be considered an attempt to justify U.S. failure in foreign policy. At the same time, however, it is an admission of the inability of any U.S. Administration to honor its commitments, or assume a balanced position away from the pressures active inside Congress.

This means that no U.S. Administration will be able to adopt a clear policy toward a number of pending world issues. Among these are the Arab-Israeli conflict and the cause of peace in the Middle East.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B says: This explains King Husayn's statements on mistrust of the U.S. Administration's ability to respect humanitarian and international principles which must necessarily constitute the basis and foundation of reaching a comprehensive and just settlement for the conflict in the Middle East.

Israel has used the ineffectiveness of the U.S. Administration not only to avoid the issue of a settlement, but also to undermine international principles expressed by international resolutions that define a basis for a political settlement in the Middle East.

On this basis, Israel considered Resolutions 242 and 338 as preconditions and a prelude to nullify the role of the United Nations and cancel the international principles stipulated within the international resolutions.

Israel has diverted the U.S. role from that of mediation based on international resolutions to a phase of departure from an international framework for a settlement, replacing it with agreements and initiatives based on the Israeli conception of the conflict in the Middle East.

This phase has witnessed separate agreements and initiatives for separate agreements, all of which were based on a distortion of international resolutions and principles, presenting partial solutions which intentionally ignore the cause of the Palestinian people which is the core of the conflict in the Middle East, and diverting attention to a number of secondary issues which have resulted from the Palestinian question.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B adds: The U.S. Congress may recently have had a role in changing the U.S. position but, successive U.S. Administrations have also practiced policies of biased alliance with Israel and have passed laws and agreements on the basis of which it has showered Israel with unlimited support at a time when it was supposed to practice real pressure on Israel for its involvement in practices contrary to human rights, peoples rights, and the principles of the international community.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B says: The United States has carried out a blatant policy of deceit toward the Arabs and exploited the trust of its friends in the Arab arena, while realizing that the promises it had made to the Arabs were unworkable for reasons to do with the authority of decision and execution in the structure of U.S. Government.

Here lies the necessity for an Arab review of this policy which does not respect the principles stipulated by the Constitution of the American people and does not respect the principles of the international community; a policy which is based on the narrow interests of groups with personal interests in the U.S. Congress. This is why U.S. decisions in support of Israel, regardless of the injustices, lack being the decisions of a superpower with a special responsibility for the security and stability of the world. This is also why it is important to emerge from the framework of unilaterial U.S. treatment of the Middle East crisis and to return to the wide international context which will correct the problem's course that was deviated by U.S. mediation and Zionist control over the U.S. political decision whenever the matter had anything to do with the Middle East.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: The basis of a just settlement which is the exchange of land for peace and the inadmissibility of occupying land by force must not be negotiable, or subject to distortion, because any departure from this context means capitulation to injustice. King Husayn is stressing to the world that this is the sole means to achieve justice and stability in this troubled area of the world.

Reagan Administration Said Exacerbating Tension
JN070801 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Who Rules the United States?" *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: In his address yesterday, the U.S. President held Congress responsible for the failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon, and for the loss of U.S. credibility in the region and the world. The U.S. President said: The open discussions in Congress and the restrictions imposed on U.S. forces encouraged the suicidal operations which killed 250 U.S. soldiers in Lebanon. We believe that the U.S. President's address — especially these words — is an attempt to blame Congress and to evade the political mistakes which the U.S. Administration designed and carried out in Lebanon.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: Although we and the world know the extent of the U.S. Congress' bias toward Israel, we have never seen the U.S. President and Congress disagree over the size of U.S. aid to Israel throughout the period of his rule. In fact, both parties were competing to satisfy Israel — as if no one in the White House and Congress was aware of the fact that the United States is encouraging and contributing to an aggression against the Arabs, who have never carried out any hostile acts against the United States.

If we look at U.S. policy in this region as part of U.S. world policy, we will come to the clear conclusion that the U.S. Administration

under Reagan has exacerbated tension in the world and has created dangerous hotbeds in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America, and Southeast Asia; that world peace, including peace in our region, has become threatened; and that the U.S. congressional intervention to limit the careless rush to use force in a region overloaded with tenion and wars may have been necessary, even if it did not come up with a solution to the crisis which the U.S. Israeli-biased policy contributed to erupting.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B says: The strategic cooperation agreement,which President Reagan's administration signed with Israel, is the most dangerous U.S. political move in the region. It is correct to say that this agreement had a negative effect on U.S. credibility and policy. However, there is a long, full history of U.S. stands which supported aggression, contradicted theUN Charter, and were loaded with unfulfilled promises to achieve peace. This is what removed confidence in the United States and its policy, and this is what caused bitterness as the Arabs were listening to the discussions in Congress about the Stinger missiles, and about moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: The U.S. President's realization of the effects of U.S. practices in the region and in the world is natural, despite the fact that it came late. Much more is required of the United States.

AR-RA'Y Comments on Peres' Statements

JN070930 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 7 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Beware the Illusions," *AR-RA'Y* says: In order to continue the policy aimed at planting illusions in the Arab arena and presenting ideas in order to deepen the riftin the Arab ranks, Shim'on Peres, leader of the Israeli opposition Labor Party, has stated that if his party wins the coming election he would be ready to enter into negotiations with Egypt to discuss the application of autonomy in the Gaza sector. Peres stated that he would also be ready to enter into negotiations with Jordan without preconditions and without a Jordanian commitment to accept the Camp David accords.

Needless to say, this hint does not represent any change in the Israeli view on the Palestine cause. The real change would be represented by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination; by not objecting to the fact that the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is a concerned and basic party in the efforts being exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the cause; and by abandoning the settlement policy in the occupied territories. It is obvious that the promise at which Peres hints does not include anything to this effect.

It is not unlikely that Peres, Eban, and other Israeli politicians will exploit the election campaign to present more amorphous ideas and to create more Arab differences, just as the U.S. Administration did when it presented the Reagan plan.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Thus, we must be aware of these ideas. In any case the Arabs must not get involved in any futile arguments over them, especially since their objectives are not hidden and sicne it would be illogical and unacceptable for the Arabs to be deceived by such mirages and illusions.

Higher Security Committee Approves Disengagement Plan

Full Membership Convenes

NC091819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Higher Political Security Committee convened at 1915 today in the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil. All the committee members attended. The meeting will put the final touches on and endorse a security plan for the disengagement of forces in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain. The plan was prepared by the Higher Political Security Committee's military subcommittee during meetings held last week.

Spokesman Announces Decision

NC092107 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The meeting of the Higher Political Security Committee lasted from 1915 to 2145. After the meeting, the committee's spokesman, Judge Munif 'Uwaydat, announced that the committee approved the plan drawn up by the technical committee for the disengagement of forces. 'Uwaydat said there are committees that will be working continuously to implement this plan on the ground. He pointed out that while the plan is comprehensive, it is not the final plan. It is the first step toward ending the fighting and will be followed by other steps. Judge 'Uwaydat said the plan applies to all the areas in Beirut, the mountain, and the southern suburb and may be implemented all at once. He said a committee has been entrusted with putting the plan into effect. The committee is composed of Internal Security Forces and Army personnel, as well as military experts. 'Uwaydat pointed out that the higher committee will suspend its meetings. It will meet to discuss other matters if necessary after the disengagement plan is implemented. The subcommittee will follow up the implementation of the plan, the spokesman of the Higher Political Security Committee concluded.

Meeting Yields 'Flimsy Results'

NC100846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The Higher Political Security Committee has concluded the first phase of its work without issuing any detailed or explanatory statement on what has been agreed upon. It is unlikely that the committee will resume its meetings before Amin al-Jumayyil concludes visits to Syria and Saudi Arabia. According to a statement by Judge Munif 'Uwaydat, the decisions that have been made speak of preparing some members of the Internal Security Forces and of giving them the task of the simultaneous disengagement of forces in Beirut, the mountain, and the suburb without fixing a period for the disengagement which might take days, weeks, or months. All this is linked with the procrastination that the Lebanese Front and the government are attempting to pursue.

Within this context an informed nationalist source said to the Voice of the Mountain Radio that with the flimsy results of the Higher Political Security Committee vis-a-vis the aspirations and ambitions of the Lebanese, it is not possible to predict that this agreement will be tantamount to the salvation card, or even the beginning of salvation because it had not tackled the details, but only generalities which allow for further maneuvers, particularly by the government group. We know, the source added, that the agreement is tantamount to a small card which Amin al-Jumayyil will carry to Damascus so as to present it to the Syrian officials as if it were a huge achievement that had been accomplished by government efforts and that Syria has only to help him complete the march, the biggest burden of which Al-Jumayyil will attempt to place on the shoulders of the Syrians. The source further said: We warn of the perils of the method that is being followed by the government group based on our eagerness to maintain Lebanon's unity and not slip into the orbit of this conspiracy, which, although it has appeared in a new garb, in essence it is still the same.

The government group is still wagering on a force that may come to it from beyond the border, and it is still proceeding slowly with a radical solution that will rescue the Lebanese homeland and people until an opportunity presents itself when it can jump over the commitments it made before the conferees in Lausanne, Geneva, even Damascus, and elsewhere. In this regard we emphasize our stance which sincerely calls for reconciliation, and for the sake of this we place all our potential at the disposal of the sincere ones who are seeking it, provided that this reconciliation will not be flimsy and easily threatened. We are eager that Lebanon should be rid of the conspiracy which appears to be serious because of Phalangist obduracy.

The nationalist source added: We hope that the meeting which will be held between Amin al-Jumayyil and President al-Asad will put the dots on the i's and put a firm end to the method of maneuvers followed by the government group.

6th Brigade Statement on Shelling of Position

NC080937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] A responsible military source in the 6th Brigade has made the following statement:

On 6 and 7 April unidentified 81-mm mortar emplacements in East Beirut exploited the cease-fire violations and shelled the positions of the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade in Abu Shakir Square, seriously wounding Sergeant Muhammad Wahbah and Private Sa'id Hassan and wrecking three military vehicles belonging to the 6th Brigade.

The 6th Brigade command would like to make it clear to the public that the continued shelling of the aforementioned site, where the well known circumstances dictated that the Army forces should be stationed, particularly aims at obstructing the efforts geared to staunching bloodshed and maintaining the citizens' security in West Beirut. The 6th Brigade command affirms that it desisted from responding to the shelling because it continues to adhere to its stand of not involving the Lebanese Army in the whirlpool of the random shelling of any residential area.

Islamic Leaders Meet, Issue Statement

NC071348 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] An Islamic spiritual meeting was held at the mufti's office today. The meeting, which ended a short time ago, was attended by his eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese republic; his eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council; and his eminence Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, leader of the Druze community. After the meeting, Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli, director general of the mufti's office, read the following statement in the name of the conferees:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, at 1000 today, Saturday, 7 April 1984, a meeting was held at the mufti's office by their eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic; Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, leader of the Druze community; and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the higher Shi'ite Islamic Council. The meeting continued until 1300 after which the conferees issued the following statement:

In the difficult and fateful circumstances Lebanon is now experiencing and in view of the Israeli enemy's occupation and those who are collaborating with this enemy, our Islamic meeting was held within the context of a common Islamic and national visualization. During this meeting, the following matters were emphasized:

1. We have been adhering and will continue to adhere to the Islamic unity that binds us together as one position, having a frank view, and a clear stand. We are eager to confront all the attempts to establish religious divisions designed to undermine this unity, which is the basis of and the first condition for national unity. We declare that we will not allow anybody or any party to exploit any transient political incident or to use it as a wedge to break up the unity of the Muslims and their impregnability.

2. We stress our clear Islamic and national demands, which we previously announced, both collectively and individually, and which are summed up in: our eagerness to safeguard Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence; the complete abolishment of political sectarianism; the establishment of complete equality among all the citizens without discrimination or distinction; the establishment of a just legitimate authority that is eager to safeguard the interests of the homeland and the dignity of all the citizens and to apply complete democracy in it.

3. Within the aforementioned framework, we stress the need to expeditiously and seriously implement what was agreed upon at the recent Lausanne conference so as to achieve national reconciliation and security in the homeland. We call on all the parties to abide by these decisions, to abolish all the armed manifestations, to withdraw all the gunmen from Beirut, and to entrust the internal security forces and the 6th Brigade with the task of maintaining security, in accordance with the decision made by all the parties in West Beirut during their previous meetings.

4. The only enemy of Lebanon and the Lebanese is the Israeli enemy and those who are collaborating with it. Therefore, we call on all the citizens to resist Israel and this alliance with every conviction, force and resolve. In this connection, we denounce the closure of the road to the south and all the entrances to and exits from it, the seizure of the waters of the south, the persecution of the southerners, and the undermining of the southern economy. We here address ourselves to the world public opinion, the United Nations, and the UN Security Council and ask them to bring pressure to bear on the aggressive state of Israel to make it withdraw from Lebanon immediately and to replace it with UN forces all along the coastal road and in all of Lebanon from the north to the south.

5. We strongly condemn the retention of the kidnapped and missing persons and urge their return to their families immediately. We also call for the repatriation of all the displaced persons to the areas in which they have lived since 1975. We also call for resisting every attempt at partition, at the establishment of cantons, or at any other divisive measure, out of our affirmation of the unity of the Lebanese and their coexistence as well as the unity and continued existence of Lebanon. [end recording]

'Guarded Calm' Prevails in Beirut, Mountain

NC092014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] After a day of tension on the contact lines, security reports said a short while ago that guarded calm is now prevailing on the contact lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain, interrupted by intermittent small arms fire.

Foreign Minister Salim Holds Meetings

Egyptian Interests Section Head

NC092031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this evening reviewed the latest developments and the Egyptian moves regarding these developments with Ambassador Salah Zaki, head of the Egyptian interests section in Lebanon.

Moroccan, Soviet Ambassadors

NC101058 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Elie Salim met this morning with Mohamed at-Tahar Benani, Moroccan ambassador to Lebanon. Following the meeting, Benani said he had extended an invitation to Salim to attend the meetings of the Jerusalem Committee, which will meet under King Hassan II in Morocco on 19 April.

The Moroccan ambassador pointed out that Salim briefed him on the efforts made by the Lebanese Government to stabilize the cease-fire and to end Lebanon's tragedy. He added that they also discussed the various aspects of the situation in south Lebanon.

Salim then met Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon. They discussed issues related to the extention of the UNIFIL mission in south Lebanon in view of the next UN Security Council session. The session, which is due to take place within the next 24 hours, will decide on the extension of the UNIFIL mission. They also discussed the recent developments taking place in Lebanon, both in the security and political spheres.

Birri, Others Discuss West Beirut With Mufti

Birri, Qansu Comment on Talks

NC091323 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The mufti, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, has received Nabih Birri, Marwan Hamadah, 'Asim Qansu, and Sinan Barraj. Birri stated: We discussed security in West Beirut and the situation in the south. We wish success for the Lebanese-Syrian summit on condition that it discusses two issues: the elimination of political sectarianism, and the situation in the south. He said that what happened during the meetings of the committees was not a disengagement of forces but the consolidation of forces and that we are waiting to see what happens tonight.

'Asim Qansu referred to some parties in the western areas and said: Everybody must know that no single party can impose solutions on the western area and that no results can be reached without consultations. He linked the success of the summit to the proposals that the regime will submit. He expects the return of the deterrent [Arab force] to Lebanon if the Lebanese Forces do not give what he described as facilities. Qansu warned Israel against waging war against Syria, saying it will pay a heavy price because Syria's military potential is different from what it was in the past.

Notes Improved Security

NC091414 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Following his meeting today with Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese republic, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri made the following statement to newsmen:

There is nothing new in this visit. It is our duty to seek Mufti Khalid's opinion and valuable advice and guidance in every step. We used this meeting to discuss the situation in West Beirut. Like all of us, he has noticed not just an improvement but a complete change for the better in the security situation as a result of the measures that have been implemented by the Internal Security Forces and the 6th Brigade.

Of course, the tampering hands did not wish to see a new day and new page being turned in national and social security in Beirut. These hands embarked on a massacre against our Christian brothers. The crime itself speaks for its objectives on the eve of the deployment of the Army's 6th Brigade in West Beirut.

Asked whether the discussion dealt with the Muslim political position, Birri said: The Muslim position in West Beirut is as good as can be expected. The Muslim position is not concerned only with West Beirut but with all Lebanon.

Replying to a question on the steps that will follow the security measures already in effect, Birri said: These are not the last measures. This step will be followed by others, which will include the reopening of schools and the strengthening of social security in the nationalist areas. Social life must be reactivated and shops reopened, because West Beirut lives under a siege imposed on it from land, sea, and air. Beirut's port and airport must not stay closed for any reason. The next steps, therefore, will concern not only security matters but also social and economic security.

Asked about the impending Syrian-Lebanese summit meeting, Birri said: I wish it success on the basis of the principles, because what happened in Lebanon in the past 9 years was not a government problem or a cabinet crisis. We must set out from certain principles: first, liberating the south; and second, eliminating political sectarianism. Then a government can be formed to adopt this program.

Islamic Jihad Calls for Purge of West Beirut

NC091228 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Leaflets signed by the Islamic Jihad Organization were today distributed in the areas of Al-Bastah, An-Nuwayrah, and Al-Qassas al-Fakhani. They call on all Sunni Muslims, youths, men, and old men, to carry arms to fight the Socialist Party and to purge West Beirut from agents and traitors led by Walid Junblatt. According to the leaflets, the call is being made in order to confront the Junblattists in their attacks on the Sunni citizens.

It has been learned that the Junblattist military leader, Anwar al-Fatayri, has formed, with one of the Druze officers, a group from Socialist Party gunmen and elements from the security forces belonging to a certain sect. Its task is to intervene quickly whenever anything happens to any Druze and to confront the Sunni threats. This group has been provided with radios linked to the Socialist Military Command in addition to machine guns, RPG shells, hand grenades, and jeeps mounted with machine guns.

Lebanese Forces Command Council Issues Statement

NC091936 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The spokesman for the Lebanese Forces Command Council, attorney Na'um Farah, issued the following communique:

In the framework of its open session to follow up the developments, the Lebanese Forces Command Council held on April 9, 1984, its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Mr Fadi Afram and in the presence of the members. They stressed the following points:

First, after the armed elements in Beirut, the suburb, and the mountain transgressed in an evident and permanent way the cease-fire agreement in order to terrorize the inhabitants of Christian areas and to paralyze the economic and cultural life in spite of all the promises made within security commissions, it is both important for the Command Council to attract the attention of the leaders of the Amal Movement and the PSP [Progressive Socialist Party] that the victories they want to exploit against the state and the people for gains they consider as a price for the destruction and exodus of which they themselves are responsible, are useless and rejected. The shellings and aggressions perpetrated against the Christians are also useless.

The Lebanese Forces will not be waiting for hours and days to retaliate as they are doing now because there are limits to the citizens' patience and tolerance.

The Amal Movement and the PSP have either to show enough sincerity and good will or acknowledge their incapacity to control the situation, as they have pretended to since they took these regions away from the authority of the state and the legal army and allowed the law of the jungle to prevail. The Lebanese Forces, who are still extending their hand and calling for a direct and real Lebanese dialogue, especially with Amal and the PSP, remind them that the escalation of the security level and military pressure are not and will never be an efficient means to achieve any reforms or changes, but on the contrary, they prevent real negotiations, which cannot be achieved under any preconditions or military pressure, otherwise they become void.

Secondly, in this context, the savage massacre perpetrated against the peaceful Christian family of six persons, most of them children and an old woman, living in West Beirut, has dangerous repercussions, considering the result it can have on the level of terrorizing hundreds of thousands of Christians who live in the regions of chaos, hegemony, and occupation.

The responsibility for these criminal acts rests upon those who were proud of destroying the military or administrative institutions of the state and who are not able to fill the vacuum they provoked. Let those who attack Christian civilians in the regions of their original presence know that these acts, similar to the blind and terrorist shelling, will not prevent the Christian people from persevering in defending their rights for a dignified and free existence under the protection of security and freedom ensured by a fair, organized, and civilized society.

Thirdly, the Lebanese Forces confirm again their will and determination to abide by the cease-fire agreement. They participate efficiently in all commissions leading to this aim — an aim longed for by the citizens in order to live in peace and needed by the negotiators for a democratic dialogue away from pressure.

The Lebanese Forces call the competent services, observers, and regional security forces, which were entrusted with supervising the cease-fire, to proclaim the responsibility for the degradation of the security situation, which harasses the citizens and increases the sufferings, exodus, and destruction.

Palestinian Forces Deploy Opposite Israelis

NC092036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Intensive Palestinian movements have been monitored in the western Al-Biqa'. The Al-Yarmuk and 'Ayn Jalud Brigades have taken up positions opposite the Israeli forces.

RFL Interviews Israel's David Kimche

NC100823 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] David Kimche, Israel's Foreign Ministry director general, has made an exclusive statement to Radio Free Lebanon. In this statement, Kimche said that relations between Lebanese Christians and Israel transcend any agreement. The question is not one of having a written agreement, but of having an ongoing alliance and friendship. Such an alliance and friendship, Kimche said, emerged through years of joint work, mutual understanding, and common interests, aspirations, history, and problems.

Kimche added: The relations between the Lebanese Christians and Israel are more durable than any written agreement — to such an extent that I can frankly and clearly state that there are special and outstanding relations between the Lebanese Christians and the Israeli people. Such a relationship will last whether official or not.

Kimche also made it clear that these relations are confirmed dailyin both words and deeds. A friend, he said, need not prove his feelings everyday. Our friendship has already been confirmed. Kimche added: A simple proof is that you are here today and that we paid you a visit yesterday. There are other ways to prove this friendship as well. Whenever this friendship needs further proof we will be forthcoming. This is how precious and profound our relation is.

Comparing the relation between Israel and the Christians with that between Israel and the Druze, Kimche said: Briefly put, there is no room for comparison. Our relations with the Christian date back to 1975 and our friendship has grown out of common interests. As for the Druze, we have a tactical relationship with them, which started with the aftermath of the recent war. We make no secret of our vast criticism of Walid Junblatt's pro-Syrian policy.

Kimche pointed out that Israel is conducting contacts with both the Ash-Shuf Druze and the Shi'ites in view of Israel's desire to establish good relations with all its neighbors. According to Kimche, however, there is no room to compare such contacts with the very special relationship that binds Israel to the Christian Lebanese.

Kimche said: We are friends, and when a friend is threatened one has to help. This is why we should not have any redlines for that matter. As I see it, it is out of the question that a friend's destiny should imperiled while we merely watch.

Kimche added: It is easy to cancel an agreement or encroach beyond a redline. There is no way, however, to cancel a friendship or a desire to help.

Kimche commented on the relations with the Lebanese Government, saying: These are difficult to handle. Why not ask your president instead of me? We did not abrogate the 17 May agreement; on the contrary, we want to be good neighbors. This is why we want to establish good relation with the Druze, the Shi'ites, and everyone. We want to be good neighbors with Lebanon.

Kimche added: So, this is our goal. A goal that we have not changed despite the disappointing abrogation of the 17 May agreement. I will not comment on this subject, though. I will just reiterate our desire to have good relations with Lebanon. Regarding our relationship with the Lebanese Forces, Kimche said, it is good and will remain so.

Responding to a question, Kimche said: For a long time we have been in favor of a neutral Lebanon — whether in the Swiss or Austrian style. We want Lebanon to be neutral in any conflict we have with Syria or with the Arabs as a whole. This would be an ideal solution — a solution that will receive our total support if put forward by anybody.

Kimche stressed that his country is seeking peace with its neighbors. He also expressed his belief that Syria is in no position to prevent any country from establishing relations with Israel if this country so chooses. For instance, if Lebanon and Israel want to have peace, Syria cannot stand in their way. The same thing applies to King Husayn, Kimche said, who still does not want a reconciliation with us. The issue, Kimche said, cannot be depicted as if a war with Syria can bring peace with the Arabs.

Kimche asserted that his country did all it could to maintain the 17 May agreement. He rejected the view that it was necessary to exert U.S. and Israeli pressures to keep it. Kimche rejected the idea that the agreement's abrogation was necessary to confront the prevailing situation. He expressed his belief that the abrogation was misplaced and that the proof is that Syria has not established peace in Lebanon. He said: Syria cannot provide quiet and stability for Lebanon. Therefore, the agreement's abrogation has not helped Lebanon. This is why I reject the abrogation.

Asked about the nature of Israel's dealings with the Druze, Shi'ites, and Christians in Lebanon, Kimche said: A confederation does not exist among these communities in Lebanon. Therefore, we cannot conclude unilateral agreements with these communities, even if we want to. We are dealing with the government of the state of Lebanon. It is true that a Christian force and another Druze force exist on the ground. However, what links us with these two forces are not agreements, as I previously said, but strong friendship and a kind of alliance that does not preclude the conclusion of international agreements. We are against the conclusion of separate agreements with various groupings.

Kimche revealed that before withdrawing from Ash-Shuf, Israel tried to persuade the Lebanese Administration to hold contacts with the Druze in order that the Lebanese Army may be able to replace the Israeli Forces after their withdrawal. He said: We exerted much effort in this regard to preclude the problems which occurred and the massacres which were committed in Ash-Shuf. We were under the impression that everybody in Lebanon appreciated the need to take certain steps in the direction of the Druze. Kimche added: I say with much sorrow that the measures we sought were not adopted and this was the reason for the tragedies which befell Ash-Shuf. We couldn't stay indefinitely in this area. We wanted to leave Ash-Shuf after handing over our positions to the Lebanese Army. The situation, regrettably, was not what we wished. Contacts between Christians and Druze have become a must now. The discussions between the two sides have actually started.

Kimche expressed his firm belief that a united and strong Lebanon should be the result of an understanding among its various communities. He said that the Christians must undoubtedly return to Ash-Shuf.

Regarding the Christians' future in the south, the director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry said: It is our strong desire that south Lebanon should be emptied of all terrorists. This is in the interests of the Christians in the south. Therefore, we must coordinate together to create the appropriate atmosphere enabling the south to live in peace and without any problems, violence, or terrorism of any kind. Briefly speaking, this is the real role of the Christians in the south.

Regarding the political authority in the south, Kimche said: It will be necesary to achieve an accord between the Christians and moderate Shi'ites to guarantee peace in the south in the interests of both sides.

Regarding the Shi'ites, Kimche pointed out that there are many trends in their ranks including Khomeyniite elements, traditional communists, Amal members, and others. He said: Those who want to create problems are a minority, whereas the majority of the Shi'ites in the south want to live in peace with the Christians and with us. Therefore, we must do our utmost to prevent an extremist minority from dominating the south.

In conclusion, the director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry said: If we had ratified the 17 May agreement, we would have avoided several problems and created new facts and another coexistence formula in the interests of Lebanon, our own interests, and those of the region. The agreement's abrogation is a tragedy which we ought to have prevented.

AN-NAHAR Predicts Damascus Summit Postponement

NC091210 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Beirut, Apr. 9 (MENA) — Lebanese newspaper *AN-NAHAR* today predicted that the Syrian-Lebanese summit meeting scheduled for the middle of this week in Damascus, will be postponed to a later date in the light of new contacts with Syrian officials.

The paper said that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has made an assessment of all developments in Lebanon and the

region during a meeting with Foreign Minister Elie Salim and Al-Jumayyil's two envoys to Damascus, Jean Ubayd and Michel Samahah, with emphasis on the outcome of talks by the two envoys with Syrian officials.

According to the paper, the meeting also dealt with the contacts held in Damascus by the two envoys with leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt and Saudi Mediator Rafiq al-Hariri.

Phalangist Forces to Operate TV Station

LD081304 Kuwait KUNA in English 1125 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Beirut, April 8 (KUNA) — A new television station will soon operate to serve as an audio-visual mouthpiece of the Phalangist Lebanese forces, it was reported here Sunday.

Two days ago, some pictures of Lebanon with an English-language caption reading "The Lebanese Transmission Institute" appeared on television accompanied by soft music and raising speculation that the relay must be of a private party.

Reports by a rightist newspaper Saturday revealed the transmission was supervised by "the Lebanese Front" and the Phalangist "Lebanese Forces" on channel 12.

Observers noted the experimental transmission is a prelude for the establishment of a private television station owned and operated by the Phalangist Lebanese Forces to serve as their mouthpiece in joint action with "the Voice of Lebanon" radio and "Free Lebanon" radio.

Observers believe the experimental transmission marks a tendency by the Lebanese Front and the Phalangist Lebanese Forces to underline their media independence as a step towards announcing their (?session) should the situation in Lebanon continue the same as now.

Commentary Discusses Israeli, U.S. Threats of War

JN091444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli minister of war Moshe Arens continues to threaten Syria. Last week he made daily statements to Israeli, U.S., or Western media which contained explicit or implicit threats against Syria. Like the Israeli rulers, Arens bases his threats on allegations that Syria is preparing for a war against Israel and has obtained huge amounts of weapons from the Soviet Union. Israel, particularly Yitzhaq Shamir's government, might need to escalate tension in the region and to reactivate the process of fabricating an outside enemy in order to distract attention from the crises that Israel is suffering and from the defeat of the Israeli Government's plans in Lebanon. In addition, the United States might need to escalate the situation with Syria following its defeat in Lebanon represented by the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Lebanese territory.

All of the U.S.-Israeli threats and pressures might merely be part of the new psychological warfare that U.S. imperialism and Israel are launching against Syria in order to cover Syria's great victory with clouds of smoke and threats by talking about weapons, armed clashes, and conventional and other types of weapons. Taking these facts into account, we should view the Israeli military threats in a serious and cautious manner, and prepare ourselves for confronting all possible consequences of the Israeli rulers' threats of war. In fact, Israel's history is full of deceit, and based on aggression and war as well as on violation of law, ignorance of commitments, and the policy of force and threats.

The United States uses Israel as an aggressive forward base in the region, directed at the national liberation movement of the region's peoples as well as at the national and progressive governments. It is also used as a tool of war with which the United States threatens governments and peoples which disobey the will of U.S. imperialism and confront its plans that contradict justice, right, UN principles, and the peoples' rights. Within the framework of revenging its historic defeat in Lebanon and the region, we do not rule out the possibility that the U.S. Administration will incite Israel to carry out a military adventure in the region, particularly against Syria, and to pour fuel on the fire of the regional crisis as a result of the Israeli aggression and occupation and the U.S. hegemonic plans. The huge amounts of modern weapons the United States has given and continues to give to Israel has made Israel an arsenal and a military force able to create military disputes and launch wars.

The region's history for the past 36 years confirms that Israel is a factor of instability in the region and a source of wars and armed disputes. Without U.S. military aid, Israel would never have been able to practice the policy of war, aggression, and occupation, or to challenge the international community. We will hold the United States responsible for any new Israeli adventure in the region. The United States was behind every large-scale Israeli military action — such as the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, when former U.S. Secretary of State Haig gave the green light for that invasion.

Regardless of the aims of Moshe Arens' threats, it should be known to the Israeli and U.S. rulers that Syria is determined to use all of its strength and means to defend itself. If Israel begins a dispute, it will certainly not be the side to determine the date the dispute ends. Because of its strong concern about peace and its continued efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace based on UN resolutions and the principles of its charter, Syria will not waste any time in taking all of the necessary measures and actions and in making the necessary arrangements in order to turn the aggressive adventure into a big setback and to turn the aggressors' calculations upside down. The Middle East is not an island isolated from the world of today or from the balance of powers in the world of today.

Support for Libya Against U.S. Aggression Stressed

JN091204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — A SANA correspondent has learned that a responsible source has stressed Syria's firm support for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against any possible U.S. aggression.

The source explained that the U.S. Administration, which was defeated in Lebanon, is trying to exploit the fabricated aircraft incident on Omdurman to preoccupy the Egyptian and Sudanese armies in unjustified confrontation with the Jamahiriyah.

The official source concluded his statement by denouncing U.S. provocations and stressing Syria's stand by Libya against any aggression to which it may be subjected.

Vice President Khaddam's AN-NAHAR Interview

JN092027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1825 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has emphasized that the Syrian-Lebanese summit will be held shortly, and that President Hafiz al-Asad considers the Lebanese question to be one of the basic question taking up a major part of his time and effort. He added that President al-Asad will exert every possible effort to help the various sides of the Lebanese state reach an agreement. He will exert efforts with President Amin al-Jumayyil to search for everything that will benefit Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab homeland.

In an exclusive interview published today with the Lebanese newspaper *AN-NAHAR*, Khaddam added that President Hafiz al-Asad will do his best in all the discussions he will hold with Amin al-Jumayyil to restore accord among the Lebanese and to open the doors of security and peace in Lebanon, so that the Lebanese can move from the state of war to the state of peace.

Replying to a question on Syrian policy, Khaddam said: Syria has a declared policy and declared aims in the region. What we are looking for in Lebanon represents what every ordinary Lebanese citizen is looking for. We look forward to seeing Lebanon return to being a unified, independent country with Arab affiliations, one that assumes its responsibilities and also practices its rights within the framework of its Arab affiliation.

The vice president reviewed Syria's stand on Lebanon since the beginning of the Lebanese crisis, as well as Syria's role to end this crisis and the developments and factors which prevented the entire Lebanese crisis from ending. He said: I recall that when fighting erupted in Beirut in 1975, the Ba'th Party leadership discussed the grave situation which broke out at that time and the repercussions of this situation on the future of Lebanon and the whole region. At that meeting, President Hafiz al-Asad defined Syria's stand — a stand which has since then been considered the basis of Syria's attitude toward the Lebanese situation.

These principles are: 1. There are relations between Syria and Lebanon dictated by the nature of the one affiliation and common destiny. These relations require us to demonstrate special attention and effort in order to help this fraternal country stop fighting.

2. Rejecting the need to resort to force in order to solve the internal Lebanese problems or the problems which took place and may take place between the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers, thus proceeding from the fact that using force cannot settle an internal conflict in Lebanon. Therefore, emphasis was placed on the need to solve the internal Lebanese disputes through political dialogue, and on the need to avoid using force and weapons in solving such problems.

3. We support Lebanon's unity and sovereignty. Therefore, any faction whose practices and political stands conflict with this will certainly find itself in contradication with us. The faction that proceeds practically and politically out of concern for the country's unity, independence, and Arabism will find itself our friend and ally.

Khaddam said: In the light of these principles, Syria has exerted a great effort to stop the fighting since 1975. At the directive of President Hafiz al-Asad, a Syrian delegation has visited Beirut scores of times and held hundreds of contacts with all sides, as is well known. He added: Finally, we managed to reach the constitutional document [wathiqah dusturiyah] which was announced following [former Lebanese] President Sulayman Franjiyah's visit to Damascus in February 1976. The solution reached at that time was not a Syrian-Lebanese solution, but one between the Lebanese sides and the Lebanese regime on the one hand, and the PLO on the other. Syria exerted efforts which helped to achieve that document.

He said: I believe that one of the main reasons this document was not applied was the second Sinai agreement signed in September 1975 between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and the Israeli enemy through the mediation of the United States. A cover was needed for such an agreement in order to preoccupy Syria and drag the Palestinian resistance to new complications making any objection to that agreement a difficult matter. Thus, the agreement would pass and become a first step for Camp David. The subsequent development of events proved the soundness of our analysis at that time.

Vice President Khaddam continued to say that among the other basic reasons, some of the Lebanese parties used to adopt stands not based on the real situation in Lebanon. The third factor to which we must refer is the Israeli factor. The Israelis have realized from the beginning that exploding the Lebanese situation will provide them with a major facilitating factor in the current conflict in the region. This situation will preoccupy Syria, halt the Arabs, weaken the Palestinian resistance, and also weaken the possibility of taking serious Arab action concerning Lebanon's circumstances. Khaddam said: As the events have proved, we were aware of the dangers of Lebanon's explosion, and that this explosion would certainly preoccupy Syria — whether we liked it or not. Khaddam reiterated that for these reasons and others, the constitutional document was not implemented.

Asked his opinion about whether the Palestinian factor could have played a role in not reaching solutions or in not allowing the Syrian role to reach a positive end, Khaddam answered: I noted the second Sinai agreement in this regard. With this notification, I meant that some Palestinian brothers who had good relations with the Egyptian regime then played a major role in the events which followed the declaration of the constitutional document, particularly those which took place during 5-16 March.

Answering a question about Syria's stand toward the different factions in the Lebanese arena from the beginning of the Lebanese crisis, Khaddam explained that Syria does not link itself with one faction against another. He said: Syria has a declared policy in Lebanon, and we consider all the Lebanese our brothers. Syria is ready to support all of the Lebanese people and citizens, but not in favor of one party against another. Therefore, we have rejected the logic of imbalance from the beginning. We rejected the logic of the victor and the vanquished.

Khaddam touched on the phase of former Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' rule by saying that Syria helped in his presidency's success. He said: Sarkis' remaining in the presidency was met with great satisfaction, from me and most of the Lebanese. After he resumed his duty as president, we had a certain view on solving the Lebanese crisis. We supported the idea of disarming all the Lebanese at the very beginning, and fully implementing the Cairo agreement. We also supported the idea of enabling the Lebanese Government to play its role in preserving security and order, and in applying the law to all the Lebanese. However, President Sarkis had other considerations. He was against the principle of the comprehensive military settlement. Khaddam added: From this premise, I can say that Syria's role in Lebanon was not given the freedom to achieve comprehensive peace and security throughout the Lebanese territories.

Khaddam said that when the discussion of implementing the Cairo agreement began with the four-member committee emanating from the Riyadh and Cairo summits, Syria's representative in this committee was told to receive his instructions directly from President Sarkis. The Syrian representative supported whatever Sarkis proposed. The committee was unable to proceed with its work. The mistake was that the committee was entrusted with supervising the implementation of the Cairo decisions at a time when our view was that the Lebanese Government should implement the resolutions of both the Riyadh and Cairo summits. This mistake also contributed to not achieving the objectives we wanted for Lebanon — namely, halting the fighting and achieving peace and security for all Lebanese.

The vice president added: The third factor which played its role during President Sarkis' era is that some Palestinian leaders did not adopt a positive role in helping President Sarkis and the Lebanese Government to implement the resolutions adopted by the Cairo Summit, held in autumn, 1976. The fourth factor is that the internal situation in Lebanon affected the subsequent developments.

He said: The problem is that President Sarkis wanted to rule in accordance with the following equation: He wanted to rule with Syria's support and in cooperation with the Lebanese Front and the Phalange Party in particular. He believed that the Syrian support and the good relationship between Syria and the Phalangists will help him to achieve the support of the Lebanese nationalist forces. This view was not accurate.

The vice president said: Syria can help, but it cannot replace the Lebanese. Syria can hold a dialogue with the Lebanese parties, and can help to achieve Lebanese accord and to save the Lebanese. However, Syria cannot supplant the Lebanese people in solving their problems. If we do this, it will mean interference in the Lebanese internal affairs.

Khaddam continued: The fact is that since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, and after our failure to reach an agreement with President Sarkis on ending the aggravation in Lebanon [word indistinct] affairs relatively. A state of security was achieved, but not a state of peace. A state of security was established, because our presence prevented the fighting from resuming among warring parties. However, the state of peace we all wanted for Lebanon was not established. The vice president said: Then the Israeli factor appeared and obstructed every move which might have ended the state of fighting until the June 1982 aggression, followed by other developments.

On a question about Syrian policy, Khaddam said: I have always said that many people do not understand Syrian policy. Some believe that Syria has specific objectives which are contradictory with their own objectives. Those people create imaginary objectives, and begin battle against Syria in order to confront them. Other people imagine they can use Syria in the internal Lebanese disputes. Because of a mistake in evaluation, these parties sometimes found themselves in agreement with and other times in contradiction with Syria. Consequently, the change was not in Syria's stands and policies, but in the others' stands and policies. Syria does have declared policy and declared objectives in the region. Syria also has an announced policy toward the situation in Lebanon. Our objectives in Lebanon represent those of any ordinary Lebanese citizen.

Khaddam talked about the following stage — namely, the third stage of the Lebanese crisis, which has continued from 1982 to 1984, and about the Syrian role in President Amin al-Jumayyil's era. He noted that there are many subjects on which we agree with President al-Jumayyil, and that there are other subjects on which we disagree. He said: This is normal. However, when the disagreement contradicts with the interests of Syria and Lebanon, then it will be abnormal.

The contacts with President al-Jumayyil are continuing. We have tried from the beginning to help him achieve national accord in Lebanon, proceeding from the considerations I have mentioned — namely, there must not be a military solution to the Lebanese crisis, and the Lebanese must achieve a political solution. Therefore, we have exerted our efforts at the Geneva and Lausanne conferences. We will continue to exert every possible effort to help the Lebanese achieve national accord and to end the Lebanese crisis.

Replying to a question on the Lausanne conference, he said: If we do not like to use the word "failure," we can replace it by saying there are several reasons the Lausanne conference did not succeed. Some of us imagined that the feeling of national responsibility and the will to rescue the country must overcome all existing obstacles, which are large. They are:

First, there is the Israeli obstacle, and Israel has an interest in not achieving accord in Lebanon. Israel wants Lebanon to be a disrupted country, a country without inhabitants, a country whose people leave it, a weak country. Israel wants to destroy Lebanon because nothing more than this can serve its policy in Lebanon. The abrogation of the 17 May agreement was a large political defeat for Israel. This abrogation is considered one of the most important events since 1948 in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Naturally, this abrogation has had a direct effect on the entire political movement in the region concerned with the Arab-Israeli arena of struggle. Therefore, it is natural for Israel to try to foil the National Dialogue Conference, topple the principle of fraternity and coexistence among the Lebanese, and keep the country in a state of fragmentation and bloodshed.

Second, there is the U.S. factor. U.S. policy was defeated, not only in Lebanon but also in the region. The main reason for this defeat is that the U.S. Administration views the Middle East only through the Israeli window. In its Middle East policy, it is always searching for what serves Israel and not for the real interests of the United States. It attaches no importance to the region's peoples or to the aspirations of these people.

Third, there are some who are politically and materially benefiting from the Lebanese war. They fear peace, because peace means establishing a state in Lebanon. Establishing a state means ending the existing statelets and all the illegal life being lived by some factions and some persons in Lebanon. They are living under the slogan of rights and gains, and are trying to defend the illegal interests created by the Lebanese war. Moreover, the National Dialogue Conference should be more comprehensive, not in terms of sectarian representation but in representing generations.

Asked about the position former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah adopted during the Lausanne conference, particularly his rejection of the working paper presented to the conference, Khaddam said: President Franjiyah had a viewpoint which did not agree with ours, and this is natural. Khaddam hoped that the Lebanese leaders will rise to a position from which they can see the threats posed to their country if the current situation continues. He said: Everything can come and go, but there is one thing that will not return if it is gone. This is the homeland.

Asked about the nature of the distinguished relations between Syria and Lebanon, Khaddam said: There are really distin-

guished relations between Syria and Lebanon. We all know the nature, history, and geography of these relations. This matter can be discussed at the proper time in a manner which will serve both Syria and Lebanon. However, before we talk about such relations — about which some are inquiring out of good intentions and others out of evil intentions — we must all work to establish distinguished relations among the Lebanese, to end the abnormal situation existing among the Lebanese sides, and to establish a state of national accord.

Asked about whether not solving of the region's crisis complicates solving Lebanon's problem, Khaddam said that the situation in Lebanon is linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, this link does not mean canceling our role or canceling the possibility of solving the Lebanese problem far from the Arab-Israeli conflict. Concerning how security arrangements on southern Lebanon's border will be made, Khaddam answered that any security arrangements must be made by the Lebanese Government within the framework of its sovereignty over all of the Lebanese territories — provided that these arrangements do not provide Israel with any gains.

Answering a question about whether Syria had made a strategic mistake while tackling the Lebanese problem, Khaddam said: We can open all the files since 1973. From the first day to today, Syria has adhered to its stand that Lebanon must preserve its national unity; be independent; settle its internal conflict through dialogue, not with arms; and be a balanced country where all the Lebanese must have equal rights and duties. This is our strategy in Lebanon.

Asked about Syria's internal situation, Khaddam affirmed that Syria is strong through its Ba'th Party, masses, and leader President Hafiz al-Asad. He also affirmed that Syria is strong enough to confront not only some information campaigns but also the campaigns of slander, including the possibilities of military aggression. Those who are betting on the internal situation in Syria must realize they will be losers.

Concerning the possibility of Israel's waging an aggression against Syria, Khaddam said: Indeed, if we are subjected to an aggression we will fight with all of our capabilities. The Israeli aggression will not be a picnic. We will defend our honor, dignity, and land with all our might.

Speaking about the Soviet commitment toward Syria, Khaddam said that the USSR has obligations toward Syria, and reiterated: We are confident that the USSR will totally fulfill its obligations. As for the nature of these obligations and their extent, they are related to Syria's national security.

Concerning Syria's relations with the PLO, Khaddam said that the talk about settling Syria's relations with any Palestinian party necessitates settling intra-Palestinian relations first. All of the Palestinian nationalists who share both our objectives and the need to confront Zionism and aggression support us.

Answering a question about the principles of peace and the Arab situation, Khaddam said: We as Arabs are struggling in order to establish a just peace that regains our land and rights on the basis of the UN resolutions — a peace that regains the Palestinians' rights and self-determination, establishes their state, and restores to the Arab countries their territories that were occupied. Such a just peace requires certain principles related to the balance of power in the region, to the Arab situation, and to the international situation. All present circumstances do not give the impression that there are serious opportunities for acheiving either peace or a settlement.

Asked about whether 'Arafat and King Husayn could reach an agreement on negotiating with Israel on the basis of the Reagan plan, whether such an agreement would be late or would achieve results, and also about Syria's stand on this matter, Khaddam answered by saying that if this agreement were ever reached, it would be one of the impossible and inapplicable agreements — the agreements concluded but not implemented.

Asked about Syria's position in the Arab world, Khaddam said: We have never felt isolated, because the owner of the cause will never feel he is isolated as long as he is committed to his cause. Those who suffer from isolation are the ones that isolate themselves from the cause of their nation. The entire Arab situation is abnormal, and we hope that we and the Arab governments will be able to deal with these situations. Asked about the reasons for adjourning the Arab summit, Khaddam said: Arab differences and the thorny Arab situation do not constitute a guarantee for a minimum success. Therefore, the conference was postponed in an attempt to create the circumstances that will enable us to realize a minimum success. He added that these reasons still exist.

Regarding Syria's relations with the United States, Khaddam said: Our relations with any country are determined by that country's position toward our cause. The Soviet Union is a friendly country that assists and supports us. The United States is a superpower that assists and supports our enemy. How can Syria be asked to improve its relations with the side that helps Syria's enemy, and to worsen its relations with the side that assists it? The United States has no Middle East policy; it has an Israeli policy in the Middle East. Consequently, the United States put itself in a state of enmity with the Arab people by offering huge military, political, and economic aid to Israel and against Syria and every Arab country. How can we say that such relations are good at a time when U.S. weapons occupy our territory and threaten us and our future? We should view this issue from this angle. We develop our relations with foreign countries in light of their positions toward our cause and in light of our interests.

Soviet Official Reaffirms Support for Syria

JN071947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister for land reclamation and water resources, has restated his country's firm support for Syria's stands and persistent struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the battle of liberation and reconstruction. He also praised Syria's distinguished role in this region and the brilliant victories it has achieved in confronting the hostile plans and pressures of imperialism and Zionism, while also making great achievements in building its

material and economic base. This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received Polad-Zade and his accompanying delegation this afternoon in the presence of USSR Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin.

Polad-Zade affirmed his country's interest in strengthening and developing relations on the bases of the existing friendship, cooperation, and strong ties between the two peoples, parties, and governments in the two friendly countries. Polad-Zade referred to the great efforts being exerted by Syria to overcome the obstacles hampering some aspects of economic development. He affirmed the USSR is committed to continue to give every assistance to Syria in confronting the imperialist forces, to fulfill all obligations, and to give all material and technical aid and facilities to implement present and future joint economic projects.

Al-Ahmar Confers With PDRY Official 7 Apr

JN071716 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Apr (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received here today 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee. During the meeting, they stressed the need to strengthen relations and meetings between the Ba'th Party and the YSP in order to foil the Zionist-American-reactionary plans and conspiracies.

Al-Ahmar also stressed the importance of promoting militant cohesion between Syria and the Lebanese and Palestinian nationalist forces on the basis of the militant line of the Palestinian National Action Charter. The PDRY official praised Syria's role against the imperialist plans, and asserted that the PDRY stands by Syria in all fields because it has become a national and heroic symbol in the face of the aggressive plans in the region.

Reservist Call-up Exercise Begins 10 April
TA100552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0530 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The IDF general staff announces that a public call-up exercise for the mobilization of the reserves is beginning now. The reserve soldiers and the owners of vehicles and equipment from the units whose code names follow, will report or make the equipment available to the IDF immediately at the meeting points or directly to their units. The reserve soldiers who are called up are requested to use public transportation which will be running to the meeting places, and not use their private cars.

These are the code names of the units being called up for the exercise: ha'otzar ha'avud [lost treasure], secher avanim [stone dam], tziv'ey [colors of the spectrum], and she'on semesh [sundial].

The order is signed by Major General David 'Ivri, the deputy chief of staff and chief of the IDF General Staff Operations Branch, in his capacity as mobilization officer [poqed] according to military service law 5719 [1959] — the consolidated version — in his capacity as the mobilization officer for equipment law 5717, and in view of the IDF exercise now taking place.

Shlomo 'Amar Third on Weizman's Knesset List
TA080544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text]Shlomo 'Amar, the chairman of the Egged secretariat, will be listed third on 'Ezer Weizman's list for the Knesset. This was learned by our correspondent in Haifa Shulamit Shmerling. 'Amar confirmed that he will be one of the first five on the list. He also said that the new party's officials are awaiting the final answer of Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat about his joining the list.

Savidor To Contest Liberal Leadership
TA091809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor has announced that he will contest the Liberal Party leadership. He returned to Israel a few minutes ago from a trip on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, and he spoke to our correspondent at the airport.

[Begin recording][Savidor] It was only 3 or 4 months ago that the entire leadership came to me and virtually begged me to help rehabilitate the party. They all agreed; they said that I was the only one capable of doing so, since I have the qualifications and I am not at loggerheads with everybody else, So why should I not run? If I have a moral mandate to rehabilitate the party, why should I not have a mandate to contest the first place on the list? Am I less of a Liberal than anybody else? [end recording]

New Religious Nationalist Front Formed
TA061039 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by A. Kinarti]

[Text] Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el [PAY]; MATZAD [Rabbi Hayim Druckman's Religious Zionist Movement]; and Tehiya maverick Hanon Porat's group will appear on a joint list in the next election. This was decided last night by representatives of these different parties.

The meeting held at the PAY center was attended by: MK Rabbi Hayim Druckman, Yosef Shapira, and Rabbi Tzefanya Drori of MATZAD; Hanan Porat and Rabbi Levinger: and Avraham Verdiger and David Halahmi from PAY.

It was decided to set up a joint team to draw up the party platform by next Tuesday and present the list perhaps as early as before Passover.

MATZAD and Hanon Porat joined PAY after it became clear that there is little or no chance of uniting the religious-nationalist front because National Religious Party leader Dr Yosef Burg is not prepared to retire from the party leadership and the next Knesset list, as MATZAD and Porat have demanded.

Sharon Critizes U.S., French Policy on Lebanon
TA091827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon says U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper, and U.S. Ambassador in Israel Sam Lewis are responsible for the failure of their country's policy in Lebanon. Sharon told the French newspaper *LE POINT* the Americans made three mistakes in Lebanon: They forced Israel to accept the cease-fire after it had destroyed the Syrian missiles; they pressured Lebanon not to have close relations with Israel; and they imagined that the PLO could become a factor of political significance and join in the Middle East peace negotiations. The Americans and the French made a terrible mistake, Sharon says, when they forced Israel to spare Yasir 'Arafat's life, and the latest terrorist attack in Jerusalem proves this.

Calls for More Settlements
TA061058 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Apr 84 p 14

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has called on the government to immediately establish between 20 and 30 settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip — as part of an emergency plan — to preclude, he says, any chance for an Alignment government to stop that activity. He disclosed that in January 1981, 5 months before the previous election, as agriculture minister, he implemented a contingency plan entitled "Preparing the Settlements for a Siege" in case the Alignment returned to power and opened negotiations with King Husayn on a territorial compromise.

Sharon, was addressing the Herut branch in northern Tel Aviv last night, and repeated his determination to compete for the Likud leadership in the election next week and added that even if he is defeated,he will not leave the party. He believes that immediately after the election all ranks must be closed to launch a campaign against the Alignment. "It is necessary to fight and struggle, and those who suggest waging a peaceful election campaign must forgive me. Rather than waging an election campaign in soft-padded slippers, this should be a vigorous campaign — within the framework of the law — a campaign waged in cleats."

Porat Appointed Head of Broadcasting Authority

TA081255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The government today approved the appointment of correspondent Uri Porat as director general of the Israel Broadcasting Authority. He replaces Yosef Lapid.

'Improved Terms' for Security Exports to U.S.

TA100952 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Report from New York by Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpt] Recently, the United States and Israel have renewed the memorandum of security understanding between them, since the validity of the previous memorandum, signed in the wake of the Camp David agreements, expired on 19 March 1984. The new memorandum, which is valid for 5 more years, expands cooperation in the fields of research and development between the two security establishments, and also expands the possibilities of exports of military and security products to the U.S. Armed Forces.

The memorandum was signed on 19 March by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, and took effect during the middle of last month. The United States and Israel did not make the signing of the memorandum public, and did not report on this in the official publications of the Washington Department of Defense and the Israeli Defense Ministry. The U.S. willingness to give Israel "improved terms" as part of the memorandum of understanding indicates a trend by the current administration toward ties concerning Israel's military and security.

4 Suspects in Attacks Against Shrines 'Uncovered'

TA082006 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] In the last 24 hours police investigators have successfully uncovered suspects who were seemingly involved in attacks attributed to Terror Against Terror [TNT]. They are not connected to the group which was arrested a few weeks ago in the village of Me Neftoah at the entrance to Jerusalem.

Four Jewish Men Arrested

TA091212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Israel police have arrested four Jewish men between the ages of 22 and 26 in connection with 14 terrorists attacks on Muslim and Christian holy places over the past 7 months. The police are now holding a news conference to announce the arrests. Reporter Jerry Cheslow is there:

[Cheslow] The four arrested are (Avi Der'i), his brother ('Amram), and their cousin David, all of 'En Kerem, Jerusalem, along with a friend, (Uri Ben-'Ayun), who is also from 'En Kerem. The four were arrested last Saturday night, but the court would not allow the publications of the details until today.

Police spokesman Moshe Alexandroni :

[Alexandroni] As I said, we are holding now four suspects that we think have planted more than 12 hand grenades in Jerusalem and several places like Mount Zion, Bayt Safafa, and Az-Zahiriyah, and also in some places in Judaea like Husan village and Ad-Duhayshah.

[Cheslow] They are also suspected of a number of attempted murders?

[Alexandroni] Well, in Az-Zahiriyah we have two wounded that were wounded when the booby-trapped hand grenade blew up, and of course this makes it an attempted murder.

[Cheslow] The police made the arrest when informer Yitzhaq Salman sold weapons to one of the (Der'i) brothers. The four have already confessed and reconstructed nine of the cases. The police say there is no apparent connection between the four and the Me Neftoah gang arrested last month, or with the gang that shot up a busload of Arab workers near Ramallah. But one of those arrested is known to be an acquaintance of one of the Me Neftoah gang. With the arrest and the solving of these 14 cases, or the apparent solving of these 14 cases, there still remain three incidents that have not been solved: two grenade attacks in East Jerusalem, and the placing of a grenade found in a parking lot in the Jewish quarter of the old city.

Military Government Seals Al-'Arrub Refugee Camp

TA100720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The Military Government last night again sealed off the entrance to the Al-'Arrub refugee camp north of Hebron. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this step was taken after many cases of stonethrowing at Israeli vehicles. On Sunday, youths from Al-'Arrub threw a Molotov cocktail at an IDF vehicle which was patrolling in the area. Our correspondent notes that the entrances to the camp were sealed off a year ago, but since then youths cut through the blocks in order to be able to pass through to the road.

General Lahhad Outlines Hopes for Lebanon, Army

TA061052 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
6 Apr 84 Weekend Supplement p 9

[Interview with commander of the southern army of Lebanon, General Antoine Lahhad, by A. Raz "2 days ago in Bint Jubayl," after the ceremony in which he was installed as commander]

[Text] Question: The first thing you did upon assuming your post was to change the name of your force from the "army of free Lebanon" to the "southern army of Lebanon." Why? What was wrong with the first name?

Answer: There was nothing wrong with the previous name, but it implied a certain measure of isolationism, a tendency toward the independence of southern Lebanon and severing links with the north. We oppose isolationism of any sort — geographic, factional-ethnic, or political. We are all Lebanese, sons of this country. The other name did not contribute toward achieving the goal of one Lebanon. I certainly understand and respect the reasons that led Haddad — who happened to be a good friend of mine — to give his army the name of the army of free Lebanon, but a lot has happened since then and circumstances have changed. Nearly everything has changed, including the name.

Question: What, then, is your attitude toward Haddad's policy?

Answer: I will pursue it. I believe in the policy of having ties and a good fabric of relations with Israel, but I oppose the continued IDF stay on our soil. One of our first objectives will be to act toward guaranteeing absolute quiet along your northern border so that the IDF no longer has a reason to remain in Lebanon. This is where our goals coincide — to have quiet along your northern border and to avoid any kind of IDF presence in Lebanon. It is definitely possible.

Question: Who appointed you to this post? What legitimizes you?

Answer: As everyone knows, I have served in the Lebanese Army since 1948. I have been promoted, beginning at the lowest rank, and held many jobs including the position of deputy commander of the southern Lebanese region in 1965, rising to the rank of general. About a year ago I retired from the army, first of all because I understood I had no chance of being advanced to chief of staff, a position manned by my good friend Ibrahim Tannus; and secondly, I was not satisfied with what I saw happening in Lebanon and its Army. Be that as it may, it was not the Lebanese Army or the Lebanese Government that appointed me to my new job, although I regard myself as a true emissary of the Lebanese Army.

I was appointed by officers and soldiers from the southern army of Lebanon, who came to see me in Beirut accompanied by inhabitants of the south and told me that Haddad had recommended that I succeed him. They pleaded with me to accept the job simply because I am acceptable to the Lebanese establishment, and precisely thanks to my views against any isolationism and in support of Lebanese unity. The thought was that no one but a man like myself, who on the one hand is acceptable to the administration and on the other hand comprehends and sympathizes with Israel's security needs, could bring the army and the region as a whole to resuming a normal and quiet life.

As you know, Israel has been declaring that it does not want to annex parts of Lebanon, and that all it does want is good neighborly and peaceful relations with us. On the other hand, the situation in the south has worsened considerably as a result of the abrogation of the peace agreement.

Much time can pass before another arrangement is found between the two countries, so I decided to take my family — my wife Minerva and my only son who is 5 years old — down to Marj 'Uyun and assume this patriotic mission, through which I hope to achieve two goals. Securing safety in the south, and taking action to return it to the Lebanese administration; and guaranteeing Israel's northern border, so that the IDF can withdraw to the international border. We will achieve these goals in stages, and through full coordination with the Israeli authorities.

Question: And how will you bridge the ethnic and factional differences in the area under your control?

Answer: We have the same attitude toward all factions and weigh them equally. Thus, for example, here in the south there are no disputes among the sects, and the members of all groups understand how important it is to serve in the army of the south. We have Shi'ite, Druze, and Sunni soldiers — and of course Christians, too. Here in the south we all live in peace, and I hope the intersectarian peace will spread from here to all of Lebanon.

Question: Do you truly believe you will be able to achieve all the goals you have taken upon yourself?

Answer: I believe in the future of Lebanon, and in the fact that the southern part of the country constitutes part of the entire country. We have chosen the right path, and we will pursue it. With the help of God we will achieve all our goals for the sake of the southern part of Lebanon and for an independent and free Lebanon. I honestly believe these goals will be attained in the foreseeable future.

Holds Talks With UNIFIL

TA061103 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT
6 Apr 84

[Text] Lebanese Government officials in southern Lebanon have begun to hold unofficial contacts with General Antoine Lahhad, who this week was appointed commander of the southern army of Lebanon. Top UNIFIL officers have also held unofficial talks with Lahhad.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht explains that the Lebanese officials and UNIFIL are avoiding official meetings with Gen Lahhad until the Lebanese Government makes known its reaction to the appointment.

DAVAR Commentary on Lahhad

TA081100 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Apr 84 p 5

[Commentary by Shim'on Weiss: "Southern Lebanon Is in No Hurry To Close Ranks Behind the New Commander"]

[Text] Every new officeholder is usually granted a grace period of 100 days. Antoine Lahhad, the newly installed commander of the southern army of Lebanon, will probably not enjoy this privilege — not only because Lebanon is not a normal country, but also because the Lebanese officer — who boasts an impressive military record — must face a lot of delicate, complex, and risky work. Like his predecessor, the late Sa'd Haddad, he went to the south for sentimental reasons and out of the desire to help his torn country and beleaguered countrymen.

Judging by the initial reactions to his appointment, there is no question that the Maronite general can expect a difficult time. One cannot judge the attitudes of southern Lebanese inhabitants toward the man on the basis of the notables' speeches at his swearing-in ceremony in Bint Jubayl, because in the Lebanese reality what you say is not always what you think. On the contrary.

The first difficulty Lahhad will have to face is how to gain the confidence of his subordinates, the southern army of Lebanon officers, most of whom followed Haddad and his deputy, Sharbil Barakat, who was appointed temporary commander after Haddad's death. His colleagues continue to regard Barakat as the rightful successor, hence the obvious unhappiness by senior southern army of Lebanon officers over the past few days and their refusal to accept the authority of the new commander easily.

Furthermore, a southern Lebanese Druze delegation visited Jerusalem on the eve of Lahhad's appointment and asked Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to revoke Israel's acceptance of the new commander. The ceremony at Bin Jubayl, however, was Shamir's response to the Druze notables, who were then forced to dispatch their representatives there as well. The expression on their faces left no doubt about their emotions.

Lahhad himself admitted that his appointment was not welcomed by the Lebanese Government, and a correspondent for the widely-distributed newspaper *AN-NAHAR*, who is not known for his support for Al-Jumayyil, admitted that although President al-Jumayyil knows and respects General Lahhad as an excellent army officer, he does not welcome his return to the army or his new appointment, so that one cannot expect any ties to develop between the Beirut government and the Marj 'Uyun command post of the southern army of Lebanon.

The leader of the Shi'ite sect in the Bint Jubayl region, Muhammad (Fadalla), said the day Lahhad was sworn in: "Today we are moving from the dark into the light and despite the serious problems we have, we know the general as someone who loves Lebanon and who can get things done." The southern Lebanese Shi'ite's uncle, an ayatollah despised in Tehran, should be remembered in this context, and the statements taken with a grain of salt.

Shaykh ('Allam) from Hasbayya said: "We are Lebanese to all intents and purposes and there is no distinction between the sects in southern Lebanon. We have come to participate in the ceremony because this is an army that is part of Lebanon."

Francis Rizq from Al-Qulay'ah, who was Major Haddad's spokesman, testifies that Gen Lahhad is respected in southern Lebanon for leaving Beirut and going to the south even before his appointment was settled, thus proving the sincerity of his intentions. All we can do now is wait and see whether, after the greetings, the aid Gen Lahhad and his reviving army need so much — first of all from the inhabitants of the region — will truly come.

Lahhad on Shi'ite Enlistments

TA091750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] General Antoine Lahhad, the commander of the southern army of Lebanon, says that recruitment has increased in the past few days, and among those enlisting there is a conspicuously large number of young men from the Shi'ite community. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that General Lahhad dismissed the demand made by Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri to President al-Jumayyil, to order the general to leave southern Lebanon. According to Lahhad, the Shi'ites in the south accept him, and since taking over as commander he has already met with dozens of leaders belonging to this community. The meetings were good, and both sides stressed that they had similar goals.

Shi'ite Leaders Want UN To Control Coast Road

TA101022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The leaders of the Lebanese Shi'ite community have requested from the UN Security Council that the UN force supervise the coastal road between Sidon and Beirut. The road has been closed for 2 months, and according to the Shi'ite leaders their brethren in the south are completely cut off from Beirut. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Shi'ite leaders Nabih Birri and Shaykh Shams ad-Din yesterday met with the British and French ambassadors in Beirut, and asked them to act on this issue in the Security Council. This week, the Security Council is supposed to extend UNIFIL's mandate by 6 months. Our correspondent has learned that the Lebanese Government requests that the UN force also supervise the refugee camps in Sidon, in the event of a possible IDF withdrawal from the city.

Druze Leader Calls for Soldier's Release

TA080652 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Apr 84 p 3

["Special" report by Yo'el Dar]

[Text] Beit Jann — Druse spiritual leader Sheikh Amin Tarif on Friday appealed to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine to release Israeli Druse soldier Samir As'ad as a gesture of goodwill.

Meanwhile, the front's Nicosia office announced that it is ready to work out a prisoner exchange through the offices of the leftist Druse organization Al-Mubadra. Jamal Mu'adi, al-Mubadra's chairman, said in an interview published by the RAKAH daily *AL-ITTIHAD* that he is ready to negotiate a deal if the government allows him to do so.

As'ad's father, Mohammad, said on Wednesday he would hold the largest party ever seen in the Druse community in the Galilee when his son comes home.

Infiltrators Into Negev From Egypt Captured
TA100845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
10 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Mikha'el Garti]

[Text] A five-man squad that infiltrated via the Egyptian-Israeli border into the center of the Negev was captured by the IDF last Tuesday, 3 April.

At the beginning of last week, IDF patrols discovered footprints indicating that five people had crossed the international border from Egypt to Israel, heading into the Makhteshim area. After a long pursuit, the five squad members were captured not far from Makhtesh Ramon. The five were arrested and taken for interrogation. A blockade was imposed on the incident and it is not clear whether the squad was trying to smuggle material or planned to commit a terrorist act.

Two Israelis Detained by Egyptian Coast Guard
TA072042 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2032 GMT
7 Apr 84

[Text] Elat, 7 Apr (ITIM) — Two Elat residents, (Gregory Feldgan) and (Jonathan Jean Cumminsky), were detained by the Egyptian authorities at noon today, when they dropped anchor with their boat, ("Bunita"), at a distance of about 50 meters off Coral Island in the Gulf of Elat.

At 2030 the Egyptian liaison officer issued an announcement that the two fishermen had been detained after they refused to obey an instruction by the Egyptian Coastal Guard to leave the place.

The liaison officer announced that the two were transferred to the An-Nuwaybi' police jail.

Sources on Recovery of Sunken Yacht off Egyptian Coast
TA091020 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
9 Apr 84 p 3

[Report by Etan Rabin]

[Text] "There is no need to behave like secret agents, and the one who recovered the sunken yacht in (Ras Buraykah) behaved like James Bond. Egypt is a country which has signed a peace treaty with Israel, and the simple thing was to come and ask our help in recovering the sunken yacht. These kinds of operations befit countries which have no diplomatic relations and which are hostile to each other."

These remarks were made yesterday by Egypt's consul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, in reaction to reports about the recovery of an Israeli yacht which sank near (Ras Buraykah) about 1 and 1/2 years ago. The consul said that an Egyptian Coast Guard boat had passed by at that time, and asked the crew whether they needed any help. The yacht's crew repolied that they would return to Elat. The Egyptian boat's crew did not even imagine that the yacht's crew was trying to save the yacht from sinking. The consul also sald that about 1 and 1/2 years ago the Israelis had asked for help in saving a yacht in the area of Sharm Ash-Saykh, and that he approved the request within a few minutes.

The Egyptian consul in Elat is going to fly to Cairo this Wednesday, and he will probably meet with the Egyptians foreign minister to report on this case. Israeli sources view the yacht's secret rescue operation with a great deal of gravity, and according to them this may cause a serious diplomatic incident.

Egyptians Turn Back Arab Delegation Members
TA091009 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
9 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by David Erlich]

[Text] Five members of a Jewish-Arab delegation which left from Jerusalem for Egypt returned after they were not allowed to enter Egypt. The delegation of 17 people — 10 Jews and 7 Arabs — belong to the Jewish-Arab circle in Jerusalem's workers council.

The spokesman of the workers council emphasized that this was not an official delegation. According to him, the delegation continued its visit in Egypt even though five members were not allowed to enter. They continued the visit in order not to lose the money invested in the trip.

In clarifications between the workers council and the Egyptian Embassy before the departure, it was stated that the Arabs did not have to get Israeli passports, and that Jordanian passports would suffice. The delegation members were told not to take their Israeli identity cards with them, but most of the members took them anyway.

As things turned out, the Arabs who took their identity cards with them, contrary to what they were told, were successful. At the Rafah border point, the Israeli police demanded the identity cards of those possessing Israeli passports. One of the Arabs, who did not have an identity card with him, had to return.

The head of the delegation, Shlomo Shoshani, claims that the behavior of the policemen was shameful. On the Egyptian side, the delegation met with even ruder behavior. The Egyptians announced that the two Christians could enter, but prevented the entrance of the four Muslims under the pretext that they had no visas. An Egyptian officer assigned two soldiers to push them out of the area.

OAU Urges Pressure To Stop RSA Lesotho 'Schemes'

Secretariat Statement

EA061932 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The OAU Secretariat yesterday called on the world community to put pressure on the racist South African regime to stop it from interfering in the internal affairs of the Government of Lesotho and to make it respect the country's territorial integrity. In a statement on the issue, the organization's secretariat expressed concern over the racist regime's schemes against Lesotho, and added that it wants the international community and the peace-loving states to focus on the racist regime's recent schemes to disrupt the country's security and national unity.

Threatened To Preempt Election

MB070754 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The OAU says that South Africa was threatening military intervention in Lesotho to preempt the course of general elections due later this year. An OAU Secretariat statement in Addis Ababa said South Africa was subverting Lesotho's authorities by supporting the opposition and helping bandits of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army. The OAU said that South Africa also was arrogantly trying to influence Lesotho about which countries it could or could not enter into diplomatic relations with.

ALGERIA

Further Reports on SFRY President Spiljak's Visit

Spiljak Tours Museum, Dam

LD091309 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers 09/04/84 (APS) — President Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Socialist Republic, visited yesterday the museum of "El Djihad" with M. Mohamed Rouighi, CC member, minister of hydraulics, forestry, and environment. The Yugoslav president visited different museums where information has been provided to him on paintings and documents relating the steps of the national resistance and the armed struggle till the independance.

President Spiljak declared [himself] impressed by this museum which he said constitutes a school of heroism and militantism for the rising generations. At the end of his visit to "El Djihad" museum, President Mika Spiljak went to the commune of Dar el Beida where he inaugurated the square "Marshal Josip Broz Tito".

President Mika Spiljak also visited the yard of the dam of Khedara, situated in the Wilayah of Blida.

SFRY's Mojsov on Mideast

LD091747 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Interview with SFRY Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov by Algiers radio reporter (Nafisa Amine), date and place not specified — recorded in French]

[Text] [(Amine)] The visit by President Spiljak is taking place in a complex international situation, with dangerous developments prevailing in the Near and Middle East. This sphere concerns the nonaligned countries; so could you say how Yugoslavia's political leaders assess the latest developments in that region, and how they intend to contribute to seeking solutions?

[Mojsov] The international situation is truly almost dramatic. There is an escalation of tension in all sectors of international politics between the two superpowers, the two blocs. There are a number of conflicts, local wars and crises. There is also stagnation in the negotiations connected with the North-South dialogue, but what greatly preoccupy us are the crises and conflicts, which now number almost 100. Hrere it is the problem of the Middle East that is the main preoccupation not only of the Arab countries but also of the whole nonaligned world. We have discussed this problem at great length during our talks here, and we believe that the nonaligned countries ought to increase their international support for a just and lasting settlement, in which the Palestinian problem remains the main thing in the whole Middle East conflict.

As you know, the last summit in New Delhi designated a committee composed of eight heads of state of nonaligned countries to consider the problem of Palestine. We have already met at ministerial level in New Delhi, and before that at a high official level, and we were part of a mission to settle the internal Palestine conflict. This was a success for the nonaligned countries, and on this basis we can now revive the activity of this committee and launch a new initiative for a lasting and just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

[(Amine)] And what about the Gulf conflict?

[Mojsov] The Gulf conflict is very tragic, and so far we have not been able to find a basis for a peaceful solution to this tragic war. For the moment emotions are running very high, and consultations are underway between the heads of state of the nonaligned countries to find a basis for a new initiative of the nonaligned countries for a settlement of the Iraq-Iran war.

[(Amine)] The deterioration in East-West relations has created an international situation that lends more urgency to the role and responsibility of the Nonaligned Movement in slowing down the arms race and restoring detente. How do you view this task?

[Mojsov] We have the impression that the deterioration in East-West relations has already passed its peak. Tension was very high durng the months at the end of last year, from September to December. This peak bore almost all the signs of a new cold war, but at the beginning of this year, with the Stockholm ministerial meeting of all the countries that were signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, we succeeded in allaying this escalation. The meeting between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, Mr Gromyko and Mr Shultz, was a success.

We believe that tension has lessened. However, the basic problem remains, which is that of nuclear confrontation and the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. The nonaligned countries are very concerned at this arms race. We have already waged hard struggles in international bodies, particularly in the General Assembly and also at Geneva in the framework of the committees of the Disarmament Conference, to launch a disarmament program, beginning with nuclear weapons. This remains a historic duty of the nonaligned countries, because these countries, independent of the blocs and independently of the arms race, can make a very positive contribution to seeking a basis for negotiations between the two superpowers.

[(Amine)] The North-South dialogue has come to a standstill. The United Nations has decided to resume consultations to relaunch global negotiations. What are the prospects for dialogue in this form; and as for South-South cooperation, is this more than an alternative?

[Mojsov] Unfortunately, in recent years the Group of 77 has not succeeded at the United Nations in finding with the industrialized countries the formula for global negotiations. The problem remains on the agenda of the General Assembly, but we are already losing not only patience but also the prospects for these negotiations. That is why we should persist in working for the opening of these global negotiations within the United Nations, and also in seeking new formulas for reviving the North-South dialogue. We believe too that the problem of finances and development is very critical. Many countries are in a very difficult situation. Almost all the countries in the Group of 77 are

in debt, and we have begun consultations at the expert level in order to launch new ideas for solving this problem of finances and development. After the new session of the General Assembly begins, I expect the Group of 77 to be much more active in this sphere and to launch new initiatives.

[(Amine)] And South-South cooperation: Is this now more than an alternative, maybe even a solution?

[Mojsov] South-South cooperation is not only an alternative but a strategy for development which can succeed if we are very determined to proceed along this path. There are many very positive elements in this sphere. The developing countries are joining together increasingly in order to develop this cooperation. Algeria and Yugoslavia are two countries that can set an example for South-South cooperation. During our talks here in Algiers we have spoken a great deal about this. We hae excellent prospects for joint cooperation, economic and technical, between our two countries, and this could be an example for the other developing countries.

Press Statement Released

LD092059 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The 3-day visit to Algeria by the Yugoslav head of state ended with a final one-on-one meeting between Bendjedid and Spiljak. This morning, President Mika Spiljak visited the Algiers Casbah, accompanied by the minister of environment and forests, Rouighi.

President Spiljak's stay in our country was marked by political talks on bilateral relations and topical international questions, as well as visits to economic, social, and cultural projects. The members of the delegation accompanying him held talks with their counterparts, mainly on questions of cooperation. In the field of information, a program of Algerian-Yugoslav cooperation was signed this morning for the years 1984-85.

In a press statement published today it is noted that during their political talks the Algerian and Yugoslav presidents undertook a thorough appraisal of bilateral cooperation and the international situation. It was agreed to strengthen cooperation on the basis of mutual, equal interests and advantages. At the international level, Algeria and Yugoslavia agreed to pursue resolutely and in concert their efforts, together with the other nonaligned countries, tomake an active contribution to a search for solutions to the problems of peace and international security.

In a message addressed to President Bendjedid, President Spiljak declared himself very satisfied with the full and fruitful talks he held in Algiers. Our positions at the international level are very close or identical, he stressed, and we are convinced that our visit will contribute to further agreements on bilateral cooperation.

President Bendjedid has been invited by President Spiljak to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date for the visit will be arranged later.

Bendjedid Sees Spiljak Off

LD091526 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] President Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, left Algiers at about 1430 after an official visit lasting several days, during which he had political talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN.

The Yugoslav president was seen off at Houari Boumediene International Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, members of the Political Bureau and senior officials of the party and state, as well as by members of the diplomatic corps and the Yugoslav Embassy staff in Algiers.

CSSR Trade Minister Arrives for Commission Meeting

PM091542 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 30-31 Mar 84 p 3

[APS report: "Mr Bohumil Urban in Algiers"]

[Text] Algiers — Mr Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak deputy foreign trade minister [title as published] and cochairman of the Algerian-Czechoslovak Joint Grand Commission, arrived in Algiers yesterday afternoon at the head of a large delegation.

Mr Bohumil was welcomed on his arrival by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Mohamed Aberkane, with whom he will jointly chair the seventh session of the Algerian-Czechoslovak Joint Grand Commission which starts today. It will be remembered that a delegation of Czechoslovak experts arrived in Algiers on Tuesday to prepare for this meeting.

The Czechoslovak minister will also have talks with the Algerian leaders on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Talks Begin With PRC Trade Union Delegation

LD091234 Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers 9/04/84 (APS) — Talks between the Algerian trade union delegation, led by M. Tayeb Belakhdar, CC member, secretary general of the Algerian Workers General Union (UGTA), and the Chinese delegation led by M. Ni Zhifu, Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party and president of the National Federation of Chinese Trade Unions started yesterday.

Discussions were centered on means susceptible of reinforcing and consolidating the bilateral cooperation between the two trade union organizations and the exchange of experiences in this field.

During these talks, the two sides expressed their concern before the international situation which is more and more deteriorating. The negotiations between the two trade union delegations were centered on the situation in the Middle East and the Zionist provocations perpetrated against peoples of the region, notably the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The two sides examined the situation in Africa, notably the interferences in Chad's local affairs, the Saharan peoples' struggle under the Polisario Front leadership, the repeated aggressions led against the peoples of the southern part of the continent by Pretoria's racist regime as well as attempts to hamper the Namibian people's independence.

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the aggressions of imperialism against Latin American peoples were also dealt with.

Bendjedid Signs Administrative Reorganization Decree

LD061619 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Summary] Algiers, 4 Apr (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid signed a decree naming the new administrative departments [wilayat] and their centers in accordance with the 4 February 1984 law on regional organization. The new department names are listed below; they are named after their respective centers:

(Beddo), Illizi, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Boumerdas, Taref, Tandouf, Tissemsilt, Ouadi, Khenchela, Souk Ahras, (Tibaza), Mila, Ain Defla, Naama, Ain Temouchent, Ghardaia, (Goulisane).

LIBYA

Bulgarian Defense Minister Dzhurov Visits Tripoli

Welcomed by Brig Jabir

LD071903 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Apr (JANA) — Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of defense, along with his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, welcomed the Bulgarian guest and his delegation at Tripoli International Airport.

Also taking part in the welcoming ceremony were some Libyan Arab Armed Forces officers, the Bulgarian ambassador to Libya, and members from the Bulgarian Embassy staff.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov made a statement to the JANA reporter in which he expressed his pride and the pride of his delegation at visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He also explained that the visit is part of continuous contacts and consultations for the sake of strengthening and developing relations between the two friendly countries in all fields.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD090820 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Apr (JANA) — Yesterday evening, the brother leader of the revolution, received General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who conveyed to him a message from Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov.

Meets With Jabir

LD090815 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Apr (JANA) — Brigadier Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, met with General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, yesterday. During the meeting, which was attended by the members of the Libyan Arab and Bulgarian delegations, means for improving and developing the basis of existing cooperation between the two friendly countries were discussed.

Visits Tripoli Fair

LD091001 Tripoli JANA in English 0903 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 9, April 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian party's Central Committee and minister of national defence in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the delegation accompanying him visited on the evening of April 8th the first national industrial agricultural fair currently held in Tripoli.

The guest inspected several wings in the fair including those of heavy industries, land reclamation, the military technical secondary school, national development, light industries and tiles [as received] which highlighted the giant step undertaken by the Libyan Arab people in all fields, thanks to the Great Al Fatih Revolution, so as to (?create the) self-sufficiency.

Seen Off by Jabir

LD091716 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 9, April 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee and minister of national defence of Bulgaria People's Republic and accompanied delegation left Tripoli this morning after a few days' visit to the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah. Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab People's Armed Forces, has seen the Bulgarian visitor and the accompanied delegation to Tripoli International Airport. Senior officers of the Libyan Armed Forces and Bulgarian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah were present at the airport. Dobri Dzhurov gave a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY in which he said that this visit is considered very useful since it dealt with liable means of strengthening future relations between the Jamahiriyah and Bulgaria. He added that they have managed duirng the talks to arrive at results useful to the friendly peoples pointing out that they discussed during the visit many common issues which might develop and strengthen bilateral relations to serve the objectives of the two friendly countries.

Egyptian Citizens Said Unable To Return Home

LD062107 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The authorities of the ruling regime in Egypt have prevented the Egyptian Arab citizens working in the Jamahiriyah from entering their homeland to visit relatives and to spend their leave in their own country.

It is worthy noting that last Saturday the Libyan Arab land borders were opened to Egyptian Arab citizens in the Jamahiriyah in order to enable them to travel across the borders to visit their relatives and kinfolk in Egypt. The Libyan Arab passport and customs office in Musay'id extended all facilities to enable the Egyptian Arab citizens to visit their relatives.

Students in Britain Vow To Escalate Struggle

LD101057 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The student revolutionary force in Britain has sent a cable to the brother commander of the revolution on the conclusion of the first seminar of the Revolutionary Committee's Movement held under the slogan: Meeting for the Building of an Effective Revolutionary Movement. The cable affirmed the force's determination to escalate further struggle against the enemies of freedom and progress and for blowing up [nasf] all bases [qawa'id] of oppression and exploitation.

The cable affirmed that the victory of the students' uprising on 7 April 1976 in Libyan Arab educational institutions was the ideal that reflected the abilities of the Arab nation's sons to create revolution on all Arab fronts.

'Revolutionary' Arab Role of Country Portrayed

LD100949 Tripoli JANA in English 0822 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 9, April 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — *AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*'s editorial today commented on the radical revolutionary role played by the Jamahiriyah to change the Arab present situation. The Jamahiriyah's effort, the commentator observed, [is] aimed at enabling the Arab nation to control its national wealth, to take decisions motivated by its own interests and not by those of alien forces and to free its land from crusade-Zionist domination.

The paper went on to say, there are many facts proving the argument that the Jamahiriyah is truly the heart and the spirit of the Arab nation. Firstly: The Libyan land is the only place among the Arabs where you find the call for uniting all the Arabs in one national entity, while other Arab regimes promote regionalism and divisionism. These regimes are, in fact, just calling for vague policies such as Arab solidarity, integration and good-neighbouringness. In short, there is no Arab capital which advocates the issue of whole unity and works to realize it as Al Fatih Great Revolution does, on the Libyan Arab Land.

Secondly: The Jamahiriyah is the only Arab country which does not repeat the so-called rights of the Palestinian nation or liberating the land occupied by Israel after 1967 — we believe in one goal, the right of the Palestinian Arabs to all of their land and the liberation of all occupied Arab land from Rafah to the Golan Heights and from Yafo-Hefa to Jerusalem. To us, there is no difference between Arab lands, whether occupied in 1948, 1967, or 1982.

In this respect, Arab regimes are now hesitant to advocate the liberation of Palestine and the destruction of the Zionist entity for fear of being categorized by the world public opinion as "uncivilized". But it seems that they did not understand the simple fact that the real public opinion does not oppose a nation struggling for freedom, independence and justice. What is published in Western media is not the world public opinion, it is the imperialist-Zionist viewpoint.

Thirdly: The Jamahiriyah is the only Arab country calling for severe attack on American interests and the people's liberation war against its bases in the region. Meanwhile, certain Arab regimes totally submit to Washington and others carry on secret contacts and suspicious deals with her.

The Jamahiriyah's advocation and work financially and militarily for Arab unity, destruction of the Zionist entity and the attack on the U.S. imperialist interest reflects its historical leading role as the spirit and heart of the Arab nation. A good example that the Jamahiriyah has become the backbone of the Arab national liberation movement is the current reactionary American attack against the people's authority and the revolution center in Al Fatih Great Revolution's land which instigates the Arab masses revolt against imperialist presence. The presence of imperialist forces in Chad, the U.S. air lift to the Sudan, the sending of the AWACS to the Egyptian Western Sahara and the unleashing of the Sixth Fleet off shore [word indistinct] Gulf are all part of an aggressive campaign. No matter of the dangers or U.S. conspiracy the Jamahiriyah would never abandon its leading role.

Down with the fascist dictator regimes which are working against the logic of history, by not being progressive. Victory and glory to the revolution fighters and nations struggling for its freedom, death to the regionalists, the fascists and the colonialists.

MOROCCO

Brazil's President Figueiredo Arrives, Met by King

LD091303 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpt] President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil arrived in Morocco today for an official visit. The radio has already given live coverage of the warm welcome accorded to the Brazilian president in Bab el-Makina in Fez where His Majesty King Hasan II, may God help him, was at the forefront of those present to welcome him, and also from Fes-Said airport where the Brazilian guest was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and his sister Princess Lalla Mariam and a number of government members led by the prime minister.

Industry Minister Receives New Japanese Envoy

PM091539 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 1 Apr 84 p 3

[MAP report: "Mr Abbas El Fassi Receives New Japanese Ambassador to Morocco"]

[Excerpt] Rabat — Traditional Industry and Social Affairs Minister Abbas El Fassi received Mr Kazuo Yamashita, new Japanese ambassador to Morocco, at his ministerial office on Friday afternoon.

Prime Minister Meets With Mitterand in France

For French reportage on Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani's official visit to France, including his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on economic matters, see the France section of the 10 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SUDAN

President Briefed on Security Council Session

JN091515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has been briefed on the discussions that took place at the UN Security Council concerning Sudan's complaint against the Libyan regime for launching the raid against Omdurman on 16 March. The president asserted that Sudan has succeeded in highlighting the cause in the international arena.

President Numayri received a message on bilateral relations from his brother, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, when he received Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak today.

After the meeting, the minister said that the Libyan regime's aggression against Sudan was presented the UN Security Council in a clear and frank way. He said: We exposed the Libyan regime's aggressive practices against Sudan, Africa, and the whole world. He added that he briefed President Numayri on the vilifications the Libyan regime's foreign minister directed against Sudan. The minister added that he presented the cause at the Security Council in a polite and sophisticated manner and won the round.

The minister announced that the committee of coordination between the Sudanese and Egyptian foreign ministeries will meet here on 17 and 18 April in order to discuss the diplomatic coordination between both countries within the framework of integration.

TUNISIA

Further Reports on Indira Gandhi's Visit

Meeting With Bourguiba

LD091336 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The great struggler, President Bourguiba, and his wife this morning received at the White Hall of the Republican Palace at Carthage the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and members of her delegation, in the presence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Habib Bourguiba Jr, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi; and the ambassadors of Tunisia and India.

Mrs Gandhi this morning met at As-Saadeh Palace at Al-Marsa with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is also commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. WAFA said that during the important meeting a review took place of the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly the Palestine question and the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement member countries headed by India, the current chairman of the movement, in support of the cause of the Palestineian people and their legitimate rights on the international level. WAFA added that during the meeting, Mrs Gandhi reiterated her country's firm position in support of the Palestinian people's rights on the level of the Nonaligned Movement and on the international level and New Delhi's support for the PLO and its national legitimate leadership.

Meeting With 'Arafat

GF091804 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met in Tunis today with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The meeting was attended by Brother Jamal as-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Brother 'Abd al-Latif Abu Hijlah, director of the organization's Political Department.

The talks between Mrs Gandhi and Brother Abu 'Ammar dealt with recent developments of situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian cause and the contributions of the nonaligned countries, foremost of which is India, in supporting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent state on their national land. Indira Gandhi reaffirmed her country's constant and principled stance of supporting these rights.

Additional Details

BK091259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and the PLO leader, Mr 'Arafat, held discussions this morning on the Palestinian issue and the situation in Lebanon. Mr 'Arafat flew into Tunis from

Oman on Saturday especially to meet Mrs Gandhi. The All India Radio correspondent understands that Mrs Gandhi explained to Mr 'Arafat the steps taken by her as head of the 8-member Committee of the Nonaligned Movement to resolve the Palestinian problem. She also apprised him of the talks she held with the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in Tripoli on the issue. Mr 'Arafat gave Mrs Gandhi his latest assessment of the situation in Lebanon and how he is trying to maintain unity in the PLO ranks.

Later, Mrs Gandhi called on the Tunisian president, Mr Habib Bourguiba. The two leaders drove to the martyrs memorial at (Sajoumi) where Mrs Gandhi laid a wreath. Mrs Gandhi will have separate talks with the president and the prime minister of Tunisia before returning home tonight.

Mzali, Gandhi Chair Talks

LD091933 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of interior, held talks today at the government palace in Al-Qasabah with Indira Gandhi. Following their conversation, which lasted 35 minutes, Mohamed Mzali and Indira Gandhi chaired an expanded 1-hour working session, attended on the Tunisian side by Habib Bourguiba Jr, the presidential private adviser; Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi; Mongi Kooli, minister attached to the prime minister and personal representative of the president of the Republic; National Economy Minister Rachid Safr; El-Mezri Chekir, minister attached to the prime minister for civil service and administrative reform; Plan Minister Ismail Khalil; Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi; Ahmed Ben Arfah, secretary of state to the foreign affairs minister in charge of international cooperation. The session also included members of the official Indian delegation accompanying Indira Gandhi, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

The talks dealt with the relations of friendship and cooperation between Tunisia and India. Viewpoints and proposals on the possibilities of giving an impetus to this cooperation were discussed, as were ways to ensure its development and strengthening. The two sides agreed to hold periodic contacts and consultations at government and expert levels. The two delegations also reviewed the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the role which Tunisia and India might play in tackling and resolving international issues. They also discussed the current international situation, particularly that in the Middle East and the Gulf.

Gandhi Statement to Press

LD100503 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Yesterday Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, concluded her 2-day official visit to Tunisia at the invitation of the great combatant, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba.

At the VIP lounge at Tunis' Carthage International Airport, Mrs Indira Gandhi made a statement to the press, in which she conveyed her thanks and gratitude to president Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and the Tunisian people for their warm welcome and hospitality and the feelings of friendship they have shown toward the Indian people.

Mrs Indira Gandhi pointed out that although her visit to Tunisia was short, it was full of activity and abounding in positive results. She affirmed that the two countries will work to implement the ideas that the two delegations exchanged concerning promoting bilateral cooperation in the interest of Tunisia and India and the welfare of their two peoples. She noted that the prospects for cooperation in light of the talks with Tunisian officials appear to be very encouraging.

Mrs Indira Gandhi observed that as a result of her meetings with Mr Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, she was able to learn about the conditions in the Middle East and Gulf areas.

Mzali Sees Gandhi Off

LD091939 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left Tunisia at 1900 after a 24-hour visit. She was seen off at Tunis' Carthage International Airport by members of the government and the Political Bureau, headed by Mohamed Mzali, and members of the Indian Embassy staff in Tunisia.

Before her departure from Tunis' Carthage International Airport, Indira Gandhi said that her visit, despite being short, had achieved many results.

Bourguiba To Leave 10 Apr for Eye Tests in Lyon

LD091639 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The president of the Republic has issued the following statement: The great combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, will leave tomorrow, Tuesday, 10 April 1984, for Lyon, France, for a number of eye tests. His stay abroad will last a few days.

CAMEROON

Head of Permanent Secretariat Appointed

AB091454 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] By presidential order signed today, Mr (Nze Abenema) has been appointed head of the Permanent Secretariat and the secretary general at the presidency of the republic.

Reportage on Coup Attempt, Aftermath

Calm 'Everywhere' After Coup

AB091715 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The capital city of Yaounde was once more bustling with administrative and economic activities today after Friday's aborted coup d'etat by some elements of the Presidential Guard. Calm now runs everywhere and the unfortunate incident has become a household topic for conversation. Radio Cameroon begins at 7 pm [1800 GMT] this evening a series of reportage on the incident.

Eyewitness Accounts

AB092010 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Inhabitants of the capital city of Yaounde confidently went about their daily acitivities today after a confused and worrisome weekend provoked by some irresponsible elements of the Republican Guard who attempted to overthrow the constitutionally -elected government through the use of force. According to a statement made by the head of state on Saturday night after members of the regular Armed Forces had the situation under control, the nightmare started around 0300 [0400 GMT] on Friday morning. The rebel forces occupied several strategic and sensitive areas of the capital city such as the presidential palace, the airport, and the National Radio House.

When the loyal regular forces moved in, the grim incident which left almost everybody panic stricken for the next 48 hours had begun. It is all over now, and once again Yaounde has resurrected to its normal life, although there is a lot of weeping and the gnashing of teeth in some homes. Luc Ananga is an eyewitness of this happy return to order in our capital city:

[Begin Ananga recording] It is amazing how fast working life resumed in the national capital today. And straight away one must pay immediate homage to our Armed Forces who have restored this state of normalcy by their courage and valor and their rigorous sense of civil order. People streamed to their offices this morning, curiously enough a little earlier than before, but one could feel a natural sense of fright in them, especially as it concerned a people who have never lived through a parallel [similar] experience.

At the same time as working life resumed, it was clear that Cameroonians, jealous of their peace and the prosperity of this country, were determined to pursue their daily activites and never again to have this gruesome experience repeat itself. This was evident in their close collaboration with units of the loyalist forces during the mopping-up operations. This is further evident in the fact that Cameroonians in the capital moving about with their identification papers were prepared to show them at every stop to the forces of law and order who are combing every avenue, suspected houses, cars, buses, and trucks to track down the fleeing rebels. Workers at construction sites were up early building feverishly, and the usual heavy noise from huge building cranes was a refreshing reminder of the society we have known and cherished for so long. The most interesting people to see at work this morning were the garbage workers. The workers out here worked more enthusiasitcally in spite of the fact that they had a lot more to do in terms of cleaning up the mess that had evidently piled up during the fierce battles between the loyalist units and the criminal rebels. Shops were opened — every single one of them — and Mukong market, for example, was fuller today than ever before, including the banks and their workers, smart, cheerful, and comfortable.

In all of this some conclusions are clear to draw. Cameroonians who lived through this ghastly experience in the last 72 hours would never, never, never again want it to repeat itself. There is no price they wouldn't pay to ensure that you and I go to work unmolested without having to dive to the ground to take cover from uncontrolled sniper fire from elements who fancy that only they and none other must direct the affairs of Cameroonians.

Cameroonians in the capital went to work today knowing how starkly gruesome war is. Bad, very bad indeed, for those families here who passed four nights lying flat on the ground to avoid strayed bullets as well as those families — and they were in the hundreds — who were made to evacuate whole living quarters and had to find refuge in less frightening quarters. Wherever we are within the national territory, it is our noblest duty to collaborate to ensure that we stamp out any recurrence of these monstrously parochial and regional tendencies toward the Cameroonian fatherland. Ours is a secular state with a constitution and institutions to respect. They cannot be made to disappear like morning mist because of the invidious, suicidal Koranic beliefs. [end recording]

Enoch Kwisabon lived through the unfortunate experience, and after the disturbances, took a walk around the city to see for himself the relics of the sad story.

[Begin Kwisabon recording] Today, Cameroonians can sit back and think over what the second weekend in the month of April 1984 held for them in terms of experience. And today, perhaps, Cameroonians in general and the inhabitants of Yaounde in particular can appreciate what it means to live in peace and what it takes to fight a war. Suddenly, for the Cameroonian who had previously known peace to be an abstract concept used as gap-fillers in political pronouncements and religious eulogies, peace became a hard reality, desperately needed, plaintively sought for, to be preciously and jealously preserved.

In short, Cameroonians convulsed out of their sleep only to encounter a sorry sight wrought by crisis. What the inhabitants of Yaounde lived through between the 6th and 8th of this month

will serve as the very labyrinth of experience for many. For the first time, Cameroonians saw warfare in its naked colors, gruesome, gory, harassing, and horrid. The military took to the streets and artillery fire filled the air. The result was the stale smell of fear hanging in the air spiced by the repellent odor of gunpowder blended with the putrid waft of decomposing flesh. In short, death loomed overhead and the people wept for peace. Otherwise, how could one explain the massive exodus from the luxuries of the city to the miseries of unfinished buildings or the self-inflicted prison terms that people gave themselves under their own roofs. How could the immediate emergence of profiteers and the sudden hiking of prices be explained.

The other aspect of the subject, that many Cameroonians would need to be clarified upon, is just how much serious thought is given to the civilians or to civilian protection in such times. Without waiting for the answer from some other quarter, it is incumbent to praise the military, no matter their camp, on their gentleness to the civilians. To say the least, wounded or dead civilians were casualties of accident not design, insofar as the civilians obeyed the instructions of their gun-toting compatriots. But such were the cases of those back at home. Those in their offices had a different story. Fortunately, it was a weekend and few people could be found in the offices; however, some essential services, like the nurses and doctors in the hospitals, the telecommunications engineers in the satellite stations, the airport staff, and the radio had to be full time.

Without saying one could be present in hospitals and airports at the same time, the plight of the radio-journalists became a true case to be singled out. [sentence as heard] Incentives could easily have watered down the bitterness of the moment, but what with a patriot who smelled death, even without consolation of some kind. [sentence as heard] Today, let's sit back and think. Let us learn to appreciate peace and know that peace can never be abstract. It is a hard task that must be preserved at any cost. Man needs peace, desperately. [end recording]

This irresponsible act certainly resulted in both human and material casualties. George Tanni has that story.

[Begin Tanni recording] It takes a war situation, such as the capital city just lived through, to appraise the size and efficacy of the nation's arsenal, but then it seems to be sheer fun to resort to a display of weaponry at the expense of human lives and material destruction of the magnitude of the unfortunate 6 April incident. Whether for fun or for vain, ludicrous ambitions, the wreckages of the incident are palpable and loud enough on the history pages. As we await fuller statistics on the infrastructural destructions of the incursion, the skeletons of the tankers that told of the weight of our heavy defense equipment leave a ghastly sight of unintended monuments for undeserving martyrs displayed at conspicious points in the national city. Administrative buildings such as the military headquarters and the rebel holdout today present remnants such as the Hitlerian experience hardly left behind. To a civilian city dweller who conptemplated mass material destruction when the guns died down, the huge reconstruction task ahead sets him musing over age-long precepts which today seem to bring man to terms with the love for self-aggrandizement and the stark reality of a perpetual return to square one. One such precept readily comes to mind: Stronger defenses are invariably built on abstinence from avoidable armed confrontations. To compound it all, a yet unevaluated figure of families is on the city streets rendered homeless by mass destructions of residential areas singularly in Mellen and Obille, two magnificently erupting agglomerations yesterday which today present an awful sight of a quagmire of man's own making. The human toll: No one can yet make any clear idea, not even from the material losses which evidently should reflect the human potential therein; but if the intake of the hospitals' mortuaries was anything to go by, estimations on the death toll had better been unknown. But what must be known now is this, that the effects of violent displays are hardly predictable until man eventually stands in the face of the human and material destruction therefrom. [end recording]

Restoration of Communication Links

AB100718 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The long and bloody days of the abortive coup which started on 6 April are over. Everything is well again in Yaounde, where life has returned to normal. Work has resumed. The communications links have been restored and the rail and air traffic has resumed. In this regard the Camair [National Airlines Company] will today resume its regular flights, with its numerous regular flights between Cameroonian cities. So the abortive coup of 6 April is now just a bad memory for Cameroonians who have been sending support messages to their head, His Excellency Paul Biya.

Diplomatic Sources: 'Many' Killed

AB100926 Paris AFP in French 0854 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 10 Apr (AFP) — The clashes in Yaounde last weekend between rebels and troops loyal to President Biya caused "many" deaths, but it is very difficult to evaluate the number, said diplomatic sources in the Cameroonian capital who were contacted by telephone. According to the sources, no top official was killed during the fighting but relatives of some of them were wounded. Damage was caused in particular places in the capital, but on the whole the city has kept its usual appearance. Life resumes little by little in the Cameroonian capital where the markets have been restocked and the shops are open, even though they close much earlier. People go about their normal duties. Military patrols still continue in Yaounde. The crossroads are being particularly guarded.

3 Frenchmen Reported Killed

AB101039 Paris AFP in French 1006 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, 10 Apr (AFP) — At least three Frenchmen, including one of Lebanese origin, were killed in last weekend's fighting in Yaounde, diplomatic sources in the Cameroonian capital told AFP in Paris on Tuesday morning. They specified that this was a provisional casualty count. These sources also confirmed that the grandfather of Yannick Noah [the French-Cameroonian tennis star] was wounded in last Friday's fighting and that he had one arm amputated.

Communiques on Flights, Mutineers, Arms

AB100920 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Three communiques from the Ministry of State for the Armed Forces issued on 10 April in Yaounde]

[Text] The members of the public are informed that the Camair [Cameroon Airlines] regular flight operations interrupted since 6 April 1984 in the wake of the events which the country went through have resumed today.

Second communique: The people of Yaounde and its surroundings are requested to hand in to the nearest police or gendarmerie station the arms, ammunition, or uniforms they may find.

Third communique: Those of the mutineers who have not been able to give themselves up to the nearest police or gendarmerie stations because they are far from Yaounde should do so with their arms and ammunition, as well as uniforms, within 24 hours.

Reflection on Lessons of Abortive Coup Urged

AB092030 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Sam Nouvella Funken commentary]

[Text] After having gone through the brief baptism of fire and the thrill of the novelty of the events of the abortive coup, notwithstanding their tragic consequencies, the nation is called upon to reflect more seriously than ever before on their implications. The first pertinent observation about the April coup is that, contrary to traditional belief, our country is not totally immunized against the political canker worm affecting most African states, that is if immunization can be qualified. [sentence as heard] The corollary of this observation is that having had the first shot of the vaccine, we may just as well sit back contented and hope to God Almighty that we are already immune to the African coup fever.

Another remark to be made is that last weekend's takeover attempt was seriously damaging but not disastrous. One also observes, at least the inhabitants of areas where the action took place in the capital, that the Armed Forces were taken by surprise, putting a question mark, perhaps unfounded, on their level of preparedness and alertness. This is, however, not to discredit the performance of the soldiers who managed very well despite material handicaps. Much has been said, and will continue to be said, about the atmosphere and incidents leading to the coup attempt and there has been much speculation about events that may have given the rebels the notion that they have a legitimate and God-ordained right to the rulership of this country. Had the coup attempt not smacked of egoism, individual interest, and unbridled ambition, this analysis would have taken a different point of departure.

The first lesson to be learned from the event is that violence, particularly that motivated by selfish interest, does not pay and that the public should be continually educated about the virtues of democratic practice as the most rational means of achieving meaningful political change and not through the barrel of the gun.

Of course, after the weekend event, the public expects that pragmatism and realism should sometimes override the sentimentalism and that those involved in the destabilization ploy would be given exemplary punishment. This also implies that the conduct of public affairs should avoid those actions that expose the state to multiple criticism as well as legitimate and illegitimate disgruntlement. There is sufficient indication that we have to sit up now and apply ourselves seriously to our various responsibilities which also include a practical demonstration of civic responsibility on the part of the citizenry and members of the Armed Forces.

The public, particularly the Yaounde citizenry and the Armed Forces, are called upon to avoid false alarms spreading further panic and to cooperate amiably in the immediate task of restoring total calm and confidence. It is now time to review and reevaluate our general level of preparedness for disasters, be they natural or man-made. It is also important to note that better than learn how to be prepared and cope with such events, we should also learn to avoid or prevent their occurrence as much as we can. There is also the need to consider what role certain institutions, members of the public, and law and order officers in general should play during periods of crisis.

CHAD

Bardai Says French Deaths No 'Accident'

AB091535 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Apr 84

["Military communique"]

[Text] Following the provocative decision made recently by the French Ministry of Defense to extend the so-called "Red Line," a military vehicle went on patrol of the Oum Chalouba sector where it drove over a landmine set up there by the courageous national liberation army soldiers and commando units.

As result of this serious incident, 13 French soldiers died instantly, and 14 were seriously injured. Contrary to the false communique issued by the French minister of defense, it was not the result of an accident involving a so-called Libyan tank, but rather a real blow dealt to the occupational French forces.

It will be recalled that this is not the first time Charles Hernu has used such a stratagem. In this tragedy involving French soldiers, [words indistinct] the fire at the powder magazine of the state police force. Finally, it must be pointed out to world opinion that such patrols organized by French soldiers and elements of the puppet government confirm the direct and active participation of France in the Chadian civil war.

According to the latest news, the number of French victims includes 15 dead and 17 seriously wounded. On their part, the FAN lost many men during this incident.

CONGO

Mozambique's Machel Arrives in Brazzaville

AB091235 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Brazzaville, Apr 9 (AFP) — Mozambique President Samora Machel arrived here today from Zaire for a 4-day official visit to Congo. He is expected to discuss bilateral matters with his hosts and ways to develop a new relationship between developed and developing countries.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Supports Nkomati Accord in AIM Interview

MB091027 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Zaire supports Mozambique's efforts to make peace in southern Africa. This was said by Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian president, yesterday. This accord, said President Mobutu, referring to the Nkomati Accord, allows Mozambique to make efforts to develop in a climate of peace. In a brief interview with the Mozambique press, represented by *TEMPO* weekly magazine and AIM, the Zairian president rejected the position adopted by some states that the Nkomati Accord could mean Mozambique's abdication of its principles against racial discrimination. Mozambique can count on Zaire's total support, said President Mobutu, who was at the moment flanked by Mozambique head of state, Field Marshal Samora Machel, who is currently visiting Zaire.

President Samora Machel also spoke at the interview to stress, we quote, that Mozambique does not support bantustanization and will never ever participate in the liquidation of the ANC. The Mozambique head of state also disclosed that, in December last year when the talks with South Africa had gained greater impetus, Mozambique's stand had been taken into account by the U.S., British, French, and Portuguese Governments, which informed South Africa that there were no preconditions for negotiations.

In yesterday's interview, the Zairian head of state did not go into details on the significance of the visit of President Samora Machel to Zaire and its repercussions for cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of transport. On this, President Mobutu said that details were being worked out by ministers from both sides and that he would be in a better situation to answer those questions today. Cooperation between our country and Zaire may be extended to cover other fields in the sectors of education and arts. Mozambique art students may shortly visit Kinshasa's Beaux Arts Academy, where they may study architecture and other artistic fields.

Relations between Mozambique and Zaire are based on mutual assistance in the field of transport in particular. Zaire plans to use Beira's port and the respective railroad for its imports and exports. This desire was expressed by President Mobutu Sese Seko when he visited the People's Republic of Mozambique in June 1980. Talks already held between bilateral delegations during President Samora Machel's visit to Zaire have pointed up common stands on various international issues. The two heads of state, speaking at a state banquet hosted by President Mobutu for his Mozambican counterpart the day before yesterday, expressed the need to strengthen bilateral relations and contacts.

Joint Communique Signed on Machel Visit

AB091740 Dakar PANA in English 1406 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Apr (AZAP/PANA) — Mozambique President Samora Machel ended a 3-day visit to Zaire on Monday morning with a joint communique in which Zairian head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko [words indistinct] negotiations aimed at restoring peace and stability in southern Africa in accordance with the principles of international law. The Zairian-Mozambican joint communique reaffirmed the two heads of state's unconditional support for the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence under the leadership of SWAPO, and at the same time strongly condemned the apartheid policy in South Africa. On the Chadian conflict, Presidents Mobutu and Machel reaffirmed their position that national reconciliation, the safeguard of the independence, and the territorial integrity of that country as well as the noninterference of its internal affairs constitute the basis for a final solution to that conflict. On Western Sahara, they indicated that its solution lies in the implementation of the relevant OAU resolutions.

Concerning bilateral relations, the two heads of state decided to widen and develop their cooperation, especially in the fields of transport, energy, trade, forest exploitation, information, and culture. Furthermore, they decided to effectively implement the general agreement on economic, technical, scientific, social, and cultural cooperation which was signed between the two countries on [words indistinct]. At the invitation of Marshal Samora Machel, President Mobutu Sese Seko will soon pay an official visit to Mozambique.

GHANA

Criminal Exchange to Help Eliminate Dissidents

AB100701 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Ghana and Upper Volta have agreed in principle to eliminate dissidents in the two countries by exchanging criminals to face revolutionary justice. This is because an attempt to destabilize the revolution in one country is a threat to the existence of the other. They also condemned countries which allow their territories to be used as bases by dissidents. These were contained in a communique issued after a 4-hour meeting between the Upper West regional secretary, Joseph Yibekyere, and the high commissioner of Gaoua, Amadou Pomey, at Gaoua in the Upper Volta.

The communique said the People's Defense Committees and Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the security agencies of the two countries along the border would undertake joint patrols to ensure the smooth movement of persons and goods and also to eliminate smuggling, black-marketeering, and currency trafficking. According to the communique, the two countries agreed to cooperate in the political, cultural, and sporting fields. To this end, Ghanaian cultural and football teams would travel to Gaoua next to meet their Upper Volta counterparts.

GUINEA

Prime Minister Receives Envoys, Foreign Visitors

AB091015 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Colonel Diara Traore, prime minister and head of government, yesterday morning received in audience various Guinean and foreign personalities who came to present to him their total affection and support for the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN]. They expressed to the head of government their joy at the long-awaited change by the people of Guinea, and their wish to contribute to the success of the CMRN's national recovery initiative to promote a balanced and quiet atmosphere among the people of Guinea.

The statement of the delegation of Guinean nationals living in the Ivory Coast was particularly touching, especially when one knows the ardent desire of the sons of this country living in the Ivory Coast, who have for a very long time wished to return to their fatherland to participate freely in the reconstruction of their country. This delegation contained 30 members.

After this audience, the prime minister discussed with heads of our country's diplomatic missions abroad the current situation in our country. Col Traore, who was accompanied during this audience by Captain Facine Toure, foreign affairs minister and Richard Haba, economic affairs minister, described the tragic political and economic atmosphere that prevailed during the former regime. He also explained the reasons for the peoples' reaction at the announcement of the military takeover, saying that this was due to the prolonged deterioration of the political and economic situation; he explained clearly that the former government was responsible for its own fall. The military takeover was neither directed at an individual nor against any family. It responds to the legitimate aspirations of the people, Col Diara stated and observed that the screening of some documents shortly will further enlighten the people about the atrocities of the former regime. Human rights are of great concern to the CMNR, stressed the head of government this during this audience.

An important point stressed during the prime minister's discussions with the Guinean ambassadors abroad was the freedom of press and the need to establish it.

[Begin Traore recording] That is to say that everyone, every Guinean citizen, can pick up the microphone and criticize the president, criticize the prime minister, and criticize the government, to expose our negative side in order to help us improve. If he does not contribute, how can he know that this man or that man has made mistakes. I therefore assure you that we are at your disposal and ready for your criticism. I said criticism in the true sense of the word. [sentence indistinct]

In the house, [words indistinct] say things about the ministers and the government. He who has the courage should go to the radio station or write to the government and denounce the excesses and the shortcomings, and then give us a solution: This is what we have noticed, Mr Prime Minister, this is what we have said about government, and here is the solution I suggest to you for the attainment of and a better march toward the realization of our objectives. This is what we request from each and every one of you. [words indistinct] [applause]

We pray to Almighty God to give each of us and everyone courage to help us undertake this task successfully for the well-being of our people. [end recording]

KUNA: Foreign Minister Discusses Military Coup

LD100856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Conakry, 10 Apr (KUNA) — Arab diplomatic sources told a KUNA special correspondent here last night that the new Guinean foreign minister, Facine Toure, has informed them that leaders of the coup "were neither rightists nor leftists and that all they want is to entrench democracy in Guinea." He also said that all members of the former government were now in custody [tahaffuz], that they were not under detention in the full sense of the word, and that they have been placed under strong guard.

Facine Toure, who spoke during his first meeting with members of the diplomatic corps in Conakry since the military coup, said that all members of the former government will be put on trial and that they have the right to appoint lawyers to defend them.

He urged all countries to help his country, which he said was experiencing extremely difficult conditions. He also appealed to them to provide Guinea with various types of aid, particularly food and fuel.

The Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], which has been running the country's affairs since the death of Presi-

dent Sekou Toure, has opened the doors of the famous Borio detention camp and a group of journalists visited it today. They were accompanied by Captain Mohammed Traore, minister of information. The camp covers a large part of Conakry where life has returned to normal since the first day of the coup, which ended the rule of the Guinean Democratic Party which had governed the country since 1958.

In reply to a question by a KUNA correspondent, the Guinean information minister said that all detainees in the camp have been released, and the first measure taken by the new government was to call on opposition parties in the country to cooperate with it. The opposition has expressed support for the Army. A KUNA correspondent noticed the difficult conditions under which the detainees lived. The Army showed journalists the torture equipment used in the camp and cells where opposition members were held.

NIGERIA

Buhari Makes Address Marking 100 Days in Office

AB091245 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Head of state Major General Muhammadu Buhari's address to the nation to mark the first 100 days of the Federal Military Government in Office on 6 April 1984 in Lagos — live]

[Excerpts] Fellow Nigerians, this administration came into being on 31 December 1983 when the Nigerian Armed Forces intervened and took over the government of Nigeria to rescue the country from the dangerous state of economic collapse and political chaos into which it was drifting under the defunct civilian administration at the federal and state levels. In my maiden speech to the nation, I identified the failures of the civilian administration and the problems confronting our country in four main areas:

1. Mismanagement of the economy, lack of financial discipline, huge external debt, over-dependence on internal and external borrowing, heavy budget deficit and a weak balance of payments position.

2. Lack of public accountability, indiscipline, kickbacks and other forms of corruption, inflation of contract sums, over-invoicing of imports, smuggling, illegal dealings in foreign exchange, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, misuse and abuse of office, arson, and so on.

3. Intolerable suffering and general deterioration in the standard of living of the common man, scarcity of food and galloping inflation, closure of factories which were unable to obtain import licences for their raw materials (?while) such licenses were issued to the wrong people, and unemployment.

4. The insensitivity of the political leadership. Our people were suffering while the leadership were wallowing in affluence. The unity and stability of the nation were severely threatened by the widespread perversion, arbitary processes, and the unquestionable harm which the politicians have done to our reputation as a nation. [passage indistinct]

In anticipation of the 100 days in office, I have decided to address the nation and place before you a record of the activities of the administration during this period as well as indicate the extent to which the administration's objectives are being implemented. It is for you the Nigerian people to judge for yourselves the performance of the administration so far on each of these objectives. I will now take these objectives one by one.

Maintenance of national unity and stability: It is clear that the intervention by the Armed Forces gave a new lease of life to the nation. [passage inidstinct]

The Supreme Military Council, the National Council of State, and the Federal Executive Council are all functioning normally. Responsibilities have been assigned to the ministries. The objectives, policies, and programs of the administration have been published in a document described as a blue book. All the ministries will now proceed to implement programs for which the blue book provides broad policy guidelines. The state governments are functioning effectively. [passage indistinct]

Investigations into corrupt practices: Substantial progress has been made in the investigation of corrupt practices by former politicians, public and government officials and (?middlemen). Cases have been documented [words indistinct]. In the process, substantial amounts of money was found in their possession. Ill-gotten gains have been recovered from some former politicians. [passage indistinct] The persons accused of offenses [words indistinct] for the recovery of government property will be arraigned before the tribunal whether they are in the country or outside.

Fugitives: The return of the (?dismissed) politicians who fled abroad and are threatening to destablize this country from their far-away hiding places has been hampered by diplomatic and legal complications over their extradition. The government is determined to bring them back, however, no matter how long it takes. We are also keeping a very close watch on the antics of the fugitives and any attempt by them or their collaborators to cause trouble for the country will be dealt with firmly.

Foreign affairs: A number of heads of state or government or their special envoys have visited Nigeria either as a follow-up to the spcial missions which I sent out in January to some friendly countries to explain the situation in Nigeria or to ascertain for themselves what has really happened. All these (?visiting missions) were given every faciiity to learn for themselves that the Federal Military Government has the support of the masses of our people and that the Armed Forces are firmly in control of the situation here.

We will not relent in our determination to continue to strengthen the good relations which exist between Nigeria and other countries. This administration will also continue to safeguard Nigeria's national interests and enhance her image and status in Africa and the world at large. Africa remains the centerpiece of our foreign policy. We will defend the independence and territorial integrity of African states. While working for regional security, we will also play our part to promote world peace and security. We are pursuing with other member states of the OAU the resolution of the conflict in Chad and in Western Sahara and

we will pursue further initiatives to secure the independence of Namibia. Our policies will be dynamic, realistic and consistent with our national aspirations.

Economic measures: [Passage indistinct] The government is pursuing the following measures:
1. Negotiations are in progress to refinance Nigeria's short-term trade arrears estimated at $4.5 billion. [words indistinct] the United States of America, United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan have been generally receptive to our request for a review and rescheduling of Nigeria's foreign commitments provided negotiations for an IMF program, including a devaluation of the naira, are successful [words indistinct].

2. Negotiations for an IMF program continue. The IMF agrees with the measures so far taken by the new administration which conform generally with the recommendations of the IMF,except in areas where on grounds of national interest, we differ. Differences persist over the insistence of the IMF on substantial initial devaluation of the naira. Nevertheless, we hope that an IMF program will be in place early in July 1984, although this administration will not compromise on its position that the terms of the loans must be in Nigeria's best interest.

3. Discussions for a loan on bilateral bases are also going on with friendly countries.

The administration has adopted a comprehensive package of policy measures designed to revive the economy. This, it is generally agreed, is unprecedented. These are:

1. A review of the budget to reflect the realities of the present situation. Expenditure will be matched, as much as possible, to available resources to avoid the phenomenon of excessive deficit budgeting which plagued the civilian administration. Federal and state governments' recurrent and capital budgets will be equally and similarly treated. Waste in any shape or form will be cut to the barest minimum.

2. A program for Nigeria's external financing requirements in 1984 is being drawn up. Major government projects involving large foreign exchange commitments will be reframed to reduce pressure on the external sector. The present control of external borrowing by state governments and other public agencies will be tightened.

3. Several measures have been instituted through the Central Bank of Nigeria to streamline banking operations to reduce the rate of drain on the economy and lay a firm foundation for the control of economic and financial transactions. [passage indistinct]. Foreign visitors to the country are now required to pay their bills in foreign exchange. The basic travel allowance has been reduced to 100 naira as a short-term means of checking its abuse and improving the country's balance of payments position. [passage indistinct]

g. [as heard] In view of the envisaged increase in the value of external debt servicing in 1984, additional borrowing beyond what is needed to pay existing arrears of foreign external debts will not be undertaken until a substantial increase in the country's balance of payments is achieved.

h. The economy will be diversified to reduce overdependence on petroleum as the main source of foreign exchange and government revenue. The export potential of agriculture, liquefied natural gas, petrochemicals, iron and steel will be exploited.

i. Local industries will be revived. Adequate attention will be given to industrial raw materials in allocating available foreign exchange. Import licenses have been issued on emergency basis to companies with facilities for and experience in the distribution on a nationwide basis for essential raw materials which are urgently needed. Incentives to encourage the utilization of local inputs will be granted to local and foreign investors to stimulate industrial development. Industrial group ventures will be encouraged. Government is critically looking into how to streamline the role of industrial research and development in industries.

Self-sufficiency in food production: Agriculture has been accorded the highest priority to facilitate self-sufficiency in food production within a short period of time, as well as the production of raw materials for local industries and the resuscitation of agricultural exports. Agricutural production will continue to be especially a private activity; [words indistinct] government and the local communities will be involved. [passage indistinct]

In spite of the steps taken so far by the present administration, the prices of essential goods have not come down One reason for this is that the commodities for which import licences have been issued have not begun to arrive in substantial quantities. Secondly, the misguided action of hoarders and the activities of middlemen, who formerly cornered the distribution trade has tended to keep prices up. Moreover, essential commodities are also being transported across our borders into neighboring states by unpatriotic Nigerians. Everything possible will be done to check this.

Creation of more job opportunities: The creation of more job opportunities is being affected by the poor state of the economy. Projects are just being reviewed with a view of eliminating waste and until funds are available to revive [words indistinct] or create new projects, job opportunities cannot be provided in the public sector in the short term. In the private sector, the story in the short term should be different having regard to steps being taken to procure essential raw materials needed to revive the manufacturing and distribution sectors of the economy. [passage indistinct]

Maintenance of law and order: The daring activities of men of the underworld even in broad daylight still cause this administration grave concern. The armed robbery decree has been promulgated to deal with this problem. In addition, joint night patrols of the police and the Armed Forces have been established in the major urban areas to combat crime in the short term until the police, upon whom the maintenance of law and order largely rests is in a position to perform this function on its own. [passage indistinct]

With the advent of the new administration, there has been a (?qualitative) change in the average Nigerian worker's attitude to work. This, we hope, will endure. The repeated warnings against indolence from this administration both at the federal and state levels must be heeded. (?Sack) or dismissal, loss of pay

etcetera will be carried out if the workers fail to heed the warning. There have been a number of industrial actions by way of strikes, protests and ultimatums. This administration will not tolerate any irresponsible and recalcitrant bheavior among the country's work force. In the face of the down trend in our economy, this nation cannot afford the loss of productivity arising from indiscipline and the [word indistinct] calls for strikes. We have identified indiscipline as one of the root causes of our current problems. We must make every effort to restore sanity to our national life, each one leading the other by his example. [passage indistinct]

Smuggling: Smuggling has become endemic in the Nigerian society and severe punishment will be meted out to any person violating the provisions of the exchange control antisabotage decree or indulging in any form of smuggling — money or food stuffs, [words indistinct], petroleum products, minerals currency, etc. [passage indistinct]

In conclusion, I would like to assure my fellow countrymen and women that we will continue to implement this administration's objectives, policies and programs and be concerned resolutely with the immediate problems of the country. We took over from the defunct civilian administration, at the federal and state levels, a financial situation of vast indebtedness. In fact, the depth and seriousness of the financial predicament of the state governments and their implications to the nation have become clearer and clearer day by day. The Federal Government had to assist state governments recently with a sum of over 600 million naira as loans (?to pay) arrears of wages and salaries before the end of April 1984. We require your cooperation and understanding as we endeavor to fulfill our mission to rescue the nation from economic collapse and political chaos, and so ensure unity and stability. Nigeria is our country. We have none other which we can call our own. We must all therefore try together to keep this nation united. We must all work to make it prosperous. We must make it a nation of which we can all be proud, a nation to which we owe everything. Thank you.

ANC Representative Matlou Holds News Conference

AB071648 Lagos NAN in English 1336 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, April 7 (NAN) — The representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in West Africa, Mr Victor Matlou, said yesterday that the apartheid regime in South Africa should give Africans their due before embarking on peace-moves with the frontline states. Addressing a news conference in Lagos, Mr Matlou described Africa and some Frontline States because, he said, any foreign policy which did not recognise domestic realities was bound to fail. [sentence as received]

Mr Matlou called for an international campaign for the release of an ANC freedom fighter, Mr Benjamin Moloist, who was sentenced to death in June last year for the murder of a police informant. Mr Matlou said that should Mr Moloist be executed "the ANC, indeed the oppressed democratic people of South Africa, would have no choice but to reciprocate in kind." A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) learned that Moloist's lawyer had already appealed to the South Africa prime minister for clemency. The news conference was organised in memory of Mr Solomon Mahiangu, who was executed by the South African Government 5 years ago.

Journalists' Union Opposes Media Control Decree

AB100746 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The Nigerian Union of Journalists [NUJ] has appealed to the Federal Military Government to abrogate the proposed Public Officers Protection Decree. This is contained in a memorandum submitted to the minister of information, social development, youth, sports, and culture by the NUJ. The memorandum would be inimical to the right of the people to information, and therefore the sacredness of the principles of a free press which the present administration had guaranteed. On the issue of the reorganization of the media houses in the country, the body urged the minister to make a clear-cut statement on such measure to disabuse the minds of the public from the fear that such moves would encourage sycophancy to the administration. The NUJ assured the minister of the support of its members toward the war against indiscipline.

Benin Refuses To Accept Deported Aliens

AB091800 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, 9 Apr (AFP) — Benin prevented several truck loads of aliens, who are undesirable in Nigeria, from entering its territory last Sunday, it was learned from reliable sources on Monday in Lagos. On Saturday, the Nigerian authorities carried out a large-scale roundup in areas of the capital, which was officially aimed at arresting suspects accused of religious fanaticism. This large-scale roundup aimed at preventing the resurgence of religious disturbances fostered by Maitatsine sect followers. Their clashes with the Nigerian police force have already claimed several thousands of lives in the last 3 years.

According to the Nigerian press on Monday, the "thorough search" made possible the arrest of about 7,000 persons and also enabled the police force to seize several thousand pieces of cutting weaponry. The arrest of all the suspects also allowed the Nigerian authorities to repatriate a number of illegal aliens at the country's borders.

Several hundred of the aliens loaded in Nigerian trucks were reportedly dispatched to Niger and have already crossed the border at Sokoto in the north-west Nigeria. Six hundred persons carried in four trucks were reportedly driven to Benin's border, about 50 km west of Lagos. Then Beninese customs officers reportedly refused to let these 600 persons, including women and children, enter the country.

Reliable sources in Lagos said that those 600 passengers who are reported to be Beninese, Togolese, and Ghanaians were sent some time ago to a provisional camp where sanitation conditions are said to be very poor.

According to the government-owned *DAILY TIMES*, the chairman of the Nigeria Transport Owners Union, Alhaji Sani Ibrahim, is reported to have offered about 50 trucks and fuel to help transport the illegal immigrants, free of charge.

The paper also appealed to all nationals to keep their identification papers on their person. Nigeria has neither registry offices nor an identity card system. In February 1983, Nigeria expelled more than 2 million illegal aliens. Most of them were nationals from neighboring countries.

TOGO

Drug Users, Dealers Face Life Imprisonment, Fines

AB070315 Paris AFP in French 1258 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Lome 5 Apr (AFP) — Anyone involved in drug traffic in Togo will henceforth be condemned to life imprisonment, the Togolese Government decided on Thursday after a cabinet meeting.

In order to face the aggravation of the traffic and of the use of drugs — especially of weeds like hashish — the Togolese Government has just passed a bill which severely represses this kind of practice.

This bill fills a gap in Togolese legislation which, until now, has been too vague on the matter. Sometimes the judges were confused as to how those guilty of the traffic and use of drugs should be punished.

So, after the adoption of the bill by the Togolese National Assembly, not only people involved in the illegal importation, production, manufacture, or export of drugs, risk life imprisonment, but anyone using drugs will be sentenced to 1 to 5 yearsand fined 300,000 to 1,000,000 CFA francs (6 to 24 months of the average salary in Togo).

Anyone who facilitates the use of drugs by a young person less than 18 years old will be sentenced from 10 to 20 years and fined 2 to 10 million CFA francs.

Likewise, those who use or facilitate the use of certain substances sold in pharmacies through false or careless prescriptions will be sentenced from 1 to 5 years imprisonment and fined from 1 to 5 million CFA francs.

UPPER VOLTA

Format for New National Daily SIDWAYA Announced

AB071205 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] It is needless to say that the newly born Upper Voltan paper is beautiful. We are, of course, referring to *SIDWAYA*, the national news daily which was finally born. The birth took place this morning at 0900 in the presence of several members of the government and the National Revolutionary Council (CNR). How is this new baby? By comparison we noted that it is bigger in size than the *OBSERVATEUR*. High up is the name *SIDWAYA* printed in deep red. Beside it is the seal with the slogan "Fatherland or death, we will win." The editorial is along the left side of the first page and was signed this morning by Adama Toure. Page two has practical information about pharmacies, movies and television programs, and departure and arrival times of trains. Four pages are devoted to national news, one page for provincial news, and another, the last page, for news from abroad. This is the format.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Delegation Begin Visit to Poland

For reportage on the visit to Poland by the Angolan delegation led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos beginning on 10 April, see the Poland section of the Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

LESOTHO

Sekhonyana Delivers Jonathan Message to Botha

MB100720 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, went to Pretoria yesterday and delivered a special message from the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, to the prime minister of South Africa, Mr P.W. Botha. The contents of the message have not yet been revealed. A spokesman for the Lesotho Government said that Mr Sekhonyana also held talks with his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha.

SABC Reporting on Durban Bomb Blast Criticized

MB091519 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] We in Lesotho share with other societies which subscribe to democratic traditions the right of the public to be kept informed. This right is inclusive to our customs and our way of life. It is a right that is not negotiable. It is an indivisible part of the freedom and democratic process. The Government of South Africa claims that it also shares the right of the public of South Africa to these freedoms. There are varying feelings about whether this claim is based on any validity. After all, it is a well-known fact that there is a whole plethora of legislation in South Africa that severely circumscribes what can be reported freely in the news media.

The South African society has become accustomed to learning more about the actions of its government, for example, its military intervention in Angola, from foreign news media than from South African sources. An elemental part of the freedom of information is the responsibility of news media to establish the truth of its reports.

As far as events in Lesotho are concerned, it has become increasingly clear that the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] does not recognise its responsibility to inform the South African public about the truth. News items about Lesotho are characterized by innuendos, omissions, if not outright untruths. Last Friday the SABC news items contained a report based falsely in Lesotho which claims that the Durban bomb blast was the responsibility of ANC personnel in Lesotho, and that further similar acts were being planned from Lesotho territory against South Africa as a reprisal to recent accords between South Africa and Mozambique. This source is known only to the SABC. What is clear is that the SABC's enthusiasm to ascribe the tension in South African society to anonymous sources in Lesotho knows no limit.

It is time that the SABC told the South African society the truth about events in South Africa. That truth is quite simply that a large segment of the South African society has opted to respond and [word indistinct] from South Africa itself to the violence of the dignity of the human person dictated by apartheid to acts of violance. That this is so is regrettable, but Lesotho neither has the means, ability, nor any direct influence about how South Africans choose to solve their problems.

The sole interest of Lesotho is to see peace and amity in Southern Africa. We in Lesotho recognise that peace, stability, and racial harmony are the firmest platforms for the promise of the rightful rule of South Africa to the development of the political, economic, and social African Continent, and an exemplary contribution to the urgent problems affecting mankind. To blame Lesotho for the manner in which the South African society is solving its problems, is not the right way toward creating the framework for South Africa's role in the community of nations. The honorable minister of information is on public record about the absence of ANC activists in Lesotho. His statement has been clear and unambiguous. They represent the factual reality of Lesotho's position. If anyone, including the SABC, has any doubts, let them prove otherwise or stop creating a climate in South Africa to justify hostilities against Lesotho.

Finally the SABC should inform the South African public that the ANC itself has made it very clear in a public statement that whatever action it chooses to take against apartheid will not, in accordance with the policy of the Government of Lesotho, be based, stage-managed, or planned from Lesotho territory. Lesotho's policy is quite simply that the Government of Lesotho is not interested in armed aggression against any foreign government, nor does the Government of Lesotho, despite repeated acts of aggression against Lesotho, bear any responsibility or any moral justification for acts of violence for political and armed acts of aggression against Lesotho. Those who have attacked Lesotho and continue to do so have to live with their consciences for their acts of cowardice against the Basotho nation.

MADAGASCAR

Protocol on New PRC Medical Team Signed

MB080553 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1854 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Madagascar and the PRC signed a protocol on the dispatch of a PRC medical team to Madagascar at the Ministry of Health this afternoon. The Malagasy side was represented by Jean-Jacques Seraphin, minister of health, while the Chinese side was represented by Ambassador Dai Ping. Cooperation between Madagascar and China has always been very fruitful, underlined the Malagasy minister, who also announced the arrival of the fifth contingent of Chinese doctors to Madagascar. A total of 580,000 consultations, 16,800 patients treated, and 9,500 surgical operations have been carried out by Chinese doctors in

Madagascar, Mr Seraphin said, noting that Chinese doctors are working in three different hospitals in Madagascar, at Vatomandry, Ambovombe, and (Mahitsy).

We are linked by a common past and we cherish in particular the sincere cooperation between our two countries. Everything that these medical teams do in Madagascar is only the fulfillment of an international duty, Ambassador Dai Ping said at the protocol signing. He concluded by saying that all China expected was to successfully carry out this medical assistance and to make a new contribution to the friendship between our two peoples.

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Addresses Maputo Rally

MB061145 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Speech by President Samora Machel during a ceremony honoring his role in the Nkomati Accord held in Maputo on April — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, members of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen:

The solemn ceremony which we are holding illustrates the importance that Mozambique attaches to the nonaggression and good neighborliness accord with the Republic of South Africa. It is with great emotion and a profound sense of responsibility on this great occasion for our unity and our patriotism that we fulfill the People's Assembly Standing Commission's decision to hail the heroic Mozambique people through us. Thank you very much. [applause]

With this political act, the Mozambique state, while exercising its full sovereignty, reaffirms with maturity and solemnity the compromise undertaken for the strict implementation and observance of the Nkomati Accord signed on 16 March 1984. With this accord, the Mozambique people, from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, celebrated a victory of our socialist policy of peace. Nkomati closes yet another chapter of the war of aggression against our independence and our revolution. Nkomati marks the failure and inviability of the imperialist-sponsored regional strategy which was aimed at the destruction of the independent and progressive states of southern Africa.

War is the extreme form of political struggle, but politics is not restricted to war. Wars are waged to achieve specific political objectives which have not been possible to achieve by peaceful means. It was only because of the intransigence of Portuguese colonialism in peacefully solving in a negotiated manner the question of our national independence that the Mozambique people were forced to resort to war. On 25 September 1964, we launched the armed struggle of national liberation to achieve clear political goals. Which ones? National independence and the right to live in freedom, democracy, and peace.

Our struggle took place on various fronts: political, diplomatic, and military. Given the inextricable nature of the contradiction that caused us to oppose foreign occupation, our armed struggle became the main form of our process of national liberation. The armed struggle was not launched as a form of political pressure. Since the armed struggle became the main form of the liberation process, it involved the people as a whole. There were no longer any separate diplomats, politicians, and military men. They all became part of the people at arms. [applause]

This profoundly popular essence of our fight for liberation transformed the struggle into a cultural act in which the people learned how to exercise their power and to lay the foundations of their state. It was this profoundly popular essence which transformed the popular war into a popular revolutionary war and which shook the foundations of capitalist exploitation and feudalism. Thus, throughout the armed struggle for national liberation, we learned how to embody revolution and socialism as part of the revolutionary experience of our people and our own daily combat. It was throughout the armed struggle that we learned to love peace as man's supreme value and fundamental condition for the full exercise of sovereignty and freedom.

In correctly defining the enemy and the goals of our struggle, we learned that it was necessary to oppose reactionary violence with our own violence. However, in order to be victorious, our violence had to have a clear and correct content suitable for the most profound aspirations of the people. It had to be revolutionary violence. The targets were the army of occupation and the active agents of colonialism and fascism. When we defined the enemy in this way, when we applied our policy of clemency, when our soldiers donated blood to the soldiers of the colonial army who were wounded or captured, when we conceived of liberation not in terms of tribe, region, or race, but rather in terms of nation, we were engaged in a fully popular war. We were applying socialist principles of our policy of peace. [applause]

In the liberated areas while exercising popular power which resulted from our just war, we intransigently fought the new exploiters who sought to sow the seeds of division, revenge, and hatred, and sow social unrest in our midst. Thus, we preserved the clear goals of our struggle, and the foundations of the equality and democracy and the peaceful and free society for which we accepted burdens and even death. When fascism fell in Portugal on 25 April 1974, it did not mean that the colonialism which used to oppress us had automatically fallen with it. Then, we hailed the courage of the captains of April, but we refused to sacrifice the interests of our people. The goal for which we fought had not yet been achieved.

However, the possibilities for a dialogue had already been opened. Following the dialogue, which took place within the framework of the fundamental objective of our struggle, it was possible to conclude the peace accord in Lusaka on 7 September 1974. [applause] All wars end in negotiations for the establishment of peace. The Lusaka accord became possible when conditions which have always been fundamental to our struggle were accepted, namely the recognition of the right of the Mozambique people to self-determination and national independence, the recognition of Frelimo as the sole and legitimate representative of all the Mozambique people, and the recognition of the principle

of transferring all powers still exercised by the colonial administration to Frelimo. Our belief in the peace which had been achieved and our resolve to consolidate it frustrated the violations of the Lusaka accord on the day of its signing and later on 21 October. The proclamation of our independence definitely put an end to colonialism as a factor disturbing peace.

The difficulties now being experienced by our people have their main roots in the war and economic blockade which has been mounted against us since 1976. When the illegal Ian Smith regime ceased being the principal instrument of aggression and destabilization against our people, South Africa had to directly intervene. It gathered the remainder — the scum of the Rhodesian Army — and integrated it into its own operational forces. The Selous Scouts, the Muzorewa auxiliaries, the armed bandits, and the mercenaries were all integrated by the South African regular Army as elements to be used in its strategy of regional destabilization.

Hence, South Africa assumed the primary and direct role in the undeclared war against the entire region, notably against Mozambique. The aim was to overthrow the socialist and progressive systems of the region. The aim with regard to our country was also to destroy our people's revolutionary state. The aim was to destroy the form of civilization that Mozambique represented. As of January 1984, the undeclared war mounted against us assumed its broadest dimension: There was political subversion, terrorism and sabotage, sanctions, and economic blockades. Above all there was direct aggression from the South African regular Armed Forces.

Twenty years after the launching of the armed struggle, 10 years after the Lusaka accords, and 5 years after the fall of the Ian Smith regime, we have signed the Nkomati Accord. The policy of regional destabilization did not achieve its intended results. The political objectives for which South Africa mounted this war were not achieved. In all countries of the world where armed banditry has been used there have never been military victories. Armed banditry has never been able to constitute an internal political opposition. It has never been able to gain international recognition. Above all, armed banditry has never been successful. The servile, treacherous, criminal, and terrorist nature of the armed bandits has never deceived peoples. On the contrary, its has always united and galvanized peoples for struggle.

Over the years, the process of destabilization was very costly in human lives and resources for the South African society. Its effects in the South African economy were a matter of great concern for major financial groups. Instead, over the years, the armies of Angola and Zimbabwe became consolidated. The armed struggle in Namibia was stepped up. The people's struggle against apartheid increased. Lesotho ended its diplomatic isolation. The SADCC gained international prestige. Our people were able to fight with heroism during the many attacks on the military, economic, political and social fields of which they were a victim. We strengthened our national unity.

The experience gained in the defense of the fatherland and the revolution now constitutes the birthright of the Mozambican people from Rovuma to Maputo. The patriotic sentiments of our people were consolidated. The definition of the enemy is clearer today and the popular nature of our Army is more profound. The FPLM, which is presently more experienced and stronger than ever before, now constitutes a firm stronghold in the defense of the fatherland and revolution.

We have said that a war is waged in order to achieve objectives which are impossible to attain through peaceful means. The enemy had clear objectives which were not achieved with this war. As for us, during this war we had no other objectives other than defending our fatherland and peace. Despite the policy of aggression mounted by South Africa, the People's Republic of Mozambique always maintained the initiative in search for peaceful solutions for our region. We have constructively taken part in the various proposals for the decolonization of Namibia, and we were present during the Geneva meeting of January 1981.

With regard to direct relations with South Africa, we have always been ready for a negotiated solution. The positions which we defended when we began talks with South Africa in December 1982 prevailed during the Nkomati Accord. In our relationship with South Africa, our government proposed as a basic requirement the need to establish a program of understanding in the field of security. No agreement would have been possible without assessing the responsibilities for destabilization caused in Mozambique. By negotiating with the Mozambique Government, South Africa recognized the lack of any political opposition in our country. By signing the Nkomati accord, the main objective — the destruction of our state — failed.

By signing the Nkomati Accord, we confirmed the reason for our fight — peace. It is only with peace that we can carry out our objective of defending the fatherland, overcoming backwardness, and building socialism. [applause followed by slogans] While it is true that Nkomati has crowned our socialist policy of peace, it is also true that we came out of this fight with deep wounds. Only the future generations will know the true magnitude of the social trauma, horrors, and barbarity sowed within Mozambican families by armed bandits. The children who were witnesses of atrocities and repugnant acts of violence and destruction will grow up with these tragic memories.

The Nkomati Accord constitutes one of the highest moments of assertion of our sovereignty as an independent state. It is a national act which will be recorded as a unique and significant moment of our history. In signing the Nkomati Accord, we reaffirmed the principle of our policy of peace, under which our state does not attack other states and will not be used as a base of aggression against the Republic of South Africa. Similarly, it will not allow the use of our territory by a third country as a base of aggression. This also enshrines South Africa's pledge to apply the same principles of nonaggression and good neighborlines. The accord constitutes the bases for us to remove the concept of war and confrontation from our borders, and creates the foundations for Mozambique and South Africa to live in a climate of good neighborliness.

The policy of good neighborliness is governed by the principle of noninterference and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial interity of each state. This accord opens a new era so that our people — our hard-working people — may fully devote themselves to the development of our country, which was seriously

affected by the continued wars which we were forced to endure. This accord now offers favorable prospects for the development of cooperation with all countries. It offers favorable prospects for multilateral cooperation with economic and financial groups which will have reciprocal benefits. This accord offers prospects that our children can finally grow up without being traumatized by the continual state of war. This accord offers prospects that our children will not grow up in violence and barbarity. We want our children to grow up in an atmosphere of freedom and happiness. We want them to grow up with tranquil thoughts and a love for peace and our flag, which they will have to defend as the men of tomorrow.

This accord defends the first nation to implement profound economic and social transformations in the region. It defends a nation which brought to the region a scientific concept of the world and life — a state which brought freedom for all religious beliefs, and democracy of a new kind, and proclaimed the rights of children, who are the only privileged people in our country. It defends a state which brought about new relations of equality among men, regardless of tribe, region, race, or color of skin.

However, the Nkomati Accord is not limited to our national policy or the policy of our region. It has a broader strategic significance. The accord is part of the framework of the general effort by littoral countries to transform the Indian Ocean into a region free from military bases and nuclear weapons. The accord is part of the framework of the policy to make the Mozambique Channel a route of peace, fraternity, solidarity, progress, and cooperation among peoples. The Nkomati Accord gives evidence that it is possible to solve difficult conflicts through negotiations, without necessarily resorting to the use of force, blackmail, and confrontation.

The differences that exist between nations, even when their nature is antagonistic, does not automatically exclude the possibility for peaceful coexistence. The political action which took place on 16 March expresses the desire of all people to strengthen world peace and security — a world free from the danger of war. The accord is part of the effort to contain the arms race and for detente. It is a step forward toward removing the danger of turning local conflicts into confrontations at the world level. The success achieved since the Nkomati Accord is not merely of tactical importance. It is part of framework of the countries which are building socialism, in as far as peace is the very essence of socialism. [applause]

The accord defends revolution. It defends the cause of socialism. It defends the most profound and legitimate aspirations of peoples. It is an act of solidarity with all other initiatives which are taking place thoughout the world with the same objective of peace. It is a concrete demonstration of our already reaffirmed support for the proposal, such as that of members of the Warsaw Pact, and the proposal by the Government of Sweden for the creation of a demilitarized zone in Europe and the immediate positive response from the GDR. It is a concrete demonstration of our already reaffirmed support for the proposal of the Contadora Group for a nonbelligerent solution to the problems affecting Central America; the proposal of the DPRK on tripartite talks for national reunification; the UN proposal for decolonization in Namibia; the OAU proposals to put an end to the conflicts in Chad and Western Sahara; and the proposal for the creation of a free and independent Palestinian state.

The Nkomati River accord is an important step forward in our economic and social progress. By creating conditions for peace, the accord also sets up objective conditions so that the Mozambican people can devote their main efforts and the solution of labor to their most burning problems. The threat of war and confrontation having been removed, we can use most of those few resources at our disposal in the fight against hunger, nakedness, ignorance, and disease. We can, in peace, buy more tractors to produce food and less war tanks. We can buy more bulldozers and excavators to build roads, bridges, dams, and irrigation projects, and fewer armored cars; more machinery and equipment for our factories, and fewer guns; more ploughs, hoes, and machetes to increase our production, and fewer rifles; and more seeds and fertilizers to produce more rice, more corn, more vegetables, more food, and fewer bullets. [applause]

Once peace is achieved, the money which we are now forced to spend on explosives, mines, rockets, and missiles will be used to build schools, hospitals, maternity wards, shops, and storehouses. The money which we are forced to spend on barracks, tents, and military transportation will be used in building residential areas, textile, shoe, and jam factories and in buying trucks, locomotives, and buses. The money which we are now forced to spend on military uniforms and boots will, once peace is achieved, be used to buy clothes, leather and rubber shoes, school uniforms, books, writing tablets, and toys. The technicians we are training today to efficiently handle instruments of death and destruction can, once peace is achieved, handle with equal efficiency instruments which will bring about a more prosperous life and bring about the reconstruction of our national economy. New prospects are opening up for our country. New horizons are appearing for our people who have had their efforts at development frustrated for many years.

Greater vigilance and a much stronger conviction will be necessary to justify our struggle. As our history itself teaches us, there will be voices in many forms which will try to undermine what has cost us so much to build. There will be right-wing opportunists who will distort the patriotic meaning of the accord and will, while it is being implemented, try to make it seem defeatist in content, which will endanger the popular gains and the independence of the fatherland. There will be left-wing opportunists inside and outside the country who, propounding adventurist concepts and pseudorevolutionary arguments, will seek to divide the progressive and revolutionary forces, thereby spreading confusion and suspicion. [applause] There will be arms smugglers, mercenaries,and unscrupulous people who thrive on the hideous trade of death. There will be those who, upon losing an arms market, will propagate intrigues against the Nkomati Accord.

Militarists, promoters of the policy of force and confrontation, and those who want to include our country and our region in the zone of influence of what they call their vital interests will join those voices. Those who will never forgive our people for having established in this zone of Africa a further liberated zone of mankind will stand up against the accord. Those who have always aimed at destroying Frelimo, our independence, sovereignty, and Mozambique, a nonaligned and socialist African country — to

impose on our people puppets who are submissive to their designs of domination — will work against the Nkomati Accord, just as they did in the past.

In this complex and delicate process of consolidating peace, there will be forces which will want to reactivate the climate of cold war. There will be theoreticians who will resort to demagoguery and fallacious arguments to try to question the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems — a principle which is universally cherished by the international community. This and other principles which guarantee security among nations are advances for mankind, and that is why we are proud of them. By establishing these principles, in a zone of tension and local conflict like southern Africa, we are making an important contribution to international peace. Our independence has established the first Marxist-Leninist nation in this region, and this fact has for the first time in the history of southern Africa allowed the presence of representatives of countries of the socialist community, thereby allowing our people to familiarize themselves with the revolutionary experiences of the socialist countries and their example in the building of socialism and their solidarity and their struggle for peace.

Dear comrades and compatriots, ladies and gentlemen: The end of the long path we traveled in search of peace is approaching. It is at this decisive moment in a very difficult struggle that it is important for us to be united more than ever before and determined and sure of the convictions which motivate us. This process, Portuguese colonialism, the illegal regime of southern Rhodesia, and the South African attacks have now been entered into the archives of history. It was also during this process that the heroes whom the fatherland is proud of were forged. One of the examples of things we are proud of is that we learned to profoundly love the Mozambique land, from the Rovuma to the Maputo rivers and from Zumbo to the Indian Ocean. Today each Mozambique citizen is ready to accept sacrifices which must be made and give his own life in the defense of each square centimeter of the vast territory of the Mozambique fatherland.

Every day and on all fronts our people are giving unequivocal evidence of their heroism and their dedication to the patriotic and revolutionary cause. In these examples of selflessness we must draw lessons and inspiration and encouragement for the final effort that we must make to lead our struggle to final victory.

We must step up our revolutionary vigilance in all places and on all fronts. The bandit has lost the source that was feeding him and been abandoned to his own fate. Those who refuse our policy of clemency and insist on treason, crime, murder, and destruction, and those who seek to disguise themselves by mixing with the people, constitute the ultimate obstacle to the peace we want to build. The elimination of this obstacle is a priority. All the people, united and organized by Frelimo and in close cooperation with the FPLM, and the police and security forces, must continue to take part in the prompt detection and elimination of these stateless criminals. However, we must not concentrate on the neutralization of the physical enemy. It is imperative that our people release all of their creative initiative and all their talent and capability on the production front, in the countryside and city, in agriculture and industry, in education and health, in the transportation and construction sectors, and in the mines and fisheries. On all fronts we must know how to make full use of the existing infrastructure and available raw materials and local resources.

By relying mainly on our own energies we can now engage ourselves even more profoundly in the fulfillment of the theories and tasks of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. We must revive the spirit of the campaign for the political and organizational offensive. It is imperative that we resume the implacable and systematic fight against incompetence and negligence. We must fight against laziness, negligence, idleness, indolence, inactivity, arrogance, and predominance in each trench of the battle for production, in the social sectors, in enterprises and (?civil service), and on the legal front. In the new phase of the fight, which has now been opened, the lack of punctuality and diligence, as well as indiscipline, contempt for organization, disregard for the democratic methods of labor, and for the fulfillment of the laws of our popular state constitute serious violations. Love for and dignification of labor are indispensable for our victory over famine, nakedness, misery, and underdevelopment. It is necessary to fight with determination against black marketeering, speculation, and hoarding. It is necessary to fight with vigor against the parasites who promote the idea that the accord will bring us the food that we do not produce. All the parasites, vagrants, and outlaws are enemies of peace and progress. They are enemies of the well-being of the people.

The Mozambique Armed Forces have emerged even stronger, more developed, and better organized from the undeclared war that has been waged against our independence and revolution. It is now necessary that we step up the reorganization and structuring of the Armed Forces, raise their combat capacity even further, and deepen their close relationship with the masses. Thus, we will strengthen the defensive capacity of our country, and prepare the Armed Forces so that in time of peace they can fulfill their responsibilities in the defense of the socialist fatherland, and in the fight against underdevelopment, as well as in the defense of peace and national sovereignty. Therefore, we must step up our work for the building of regular, modern and powerful, physically fit, and well-organized Armed Forces who support themselves on the people.

Now we will be able to fully accomplish the tasks outlined by the third congress in 1977. Throughout the undeclared war that has been waged against our country, we became more enlightened about the nature of the enemy. Today, all our people are aware that the enemy has no color, tribe, race, region or fatherland. The Mozambique people have learned from their own experience that the enemy is always false and criminal. The enemy has no ethics or scruples and does not hesitate to kill his own parents, brothers, and relatives. Our people today have a more profound sense of class than the enemy. Our people today have a more profound sense of patriotism. In the fire of the daily fight we have strengthened national unity and our fatherland, this Frelimo fatherland.

Today, from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, we are all Frelimo. Today, the fatherland demands a fresh determination, greater involvement and more work. This fatherland, which we love so much, has always been the result of the unselfishness and generosity of our youth. It was the (?gain) of the youngsters, of 25 September 1964. These Mozambique youngsters, who were

impelled by the noble ideals of equality, justice, democracy, and independence, and who demanded nothing and totally committed themselves to the cause of the people, marched under the burning sun and inclement cold and fought battles when they often had not eaten. They joined the people in production activities in order to feed the liberation battle. They organized health, education, and administrative centers, cooperatives, child care centers, and centers for those disabled in war. They organized trade in liberated areas. This youth transformed the Frelimo flag into the raison d'etre of their lives and struggle. They transformed the Frelimo flag into a symbol of all the people for the liberation of the Mozambique fatherland. We see in the continuation of the 25 September youth the guarantee of the victory of the revolution. It was the youth who fought for the defense of our sovereignty against the Rhodesian aggression and aborted the South African destabilization policy. By making the forest their battleground, the youth today are determined to continue in the total elimination of the armed bandits.

It is because all the Mozambique people regard the youth as the certainty for a victorious future that today we find the inspiration and courage to face the tasks that we must implement in order to build the socialist society in our country. Following this belief, in every quarter of our country united in the love for our fatherland, and confident in the same future of peace and prosperity, we see our mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and friends, and our elderly and children, peasants and workers, cooperative members, teachers, nurses, civil servants, and cadres, and all Mozambique patriots determinedly continuing the struggle under the banner of the Frelimo Party. Today, this struggle demands the total and complete liquidation of the armed bandits and creative and laborious involvement on the production front and in the unyielding defense of peace. Today, this struggle demands that the Mozambique people, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, defend with firmness the values of our socialist revolution on all fronts, namely political, military, economic, social, and cultural.

Today, this struggle demands that all revolutionaries and the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world engage themselves in the defense of the peace that has been gained and the Mozambique revolution, which today is the heritage of humankind. Our victories were won by and won for the Mozambique people, and for this reason I embody this solemn act of the People's Assembly Standing Commission as a just and proper homage to all of our people, who are the guarantee of our independence and builders of peace and defenders of the socialist revolution. Finally, we pay the most profound and deep-felt homage to all of those who have fallen in the war of national liberation and the undeclared war, as well in the aggressions against our sovereign state. Our most profound homage to them. We live today because they had disregard for their lives. We shall be the loyal followers of these comrades. Many thanks. [applause]

AIM Hails Nkomati Accord, Warns of Imperialism

MB091955 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The Nkomati Accord has closed a cycle of 20 years of military aggression against Mozambique and created conditions for a lasting peace within the country's borders after the complete elimination of the armed bandits. Moreover, the Nkomati Accord has set into motion discussions on a number of other contentious areas. This has been stated in a AIM commentary released this evening. According to the commentary, one such area — perhaps the main one — is foreign investments. The commentary says that due to the war situation Mozambique had to face, many financial institutions, economic groups, multinational businesses, and countries have suspended their investments in Mozambique. These investments will now come forth and will increase as we progressively eliminate armed bandits throughout the country.

The first truth of the past 9 years is that imperialism has not been able to destroy socialism in Mozambique by military means. The second truth is that it will try to do so by economic means. This is logical and normal, because its nature is domination and the extraction of mineral resources. Imperialismtries to remit profits of the industrial enterprises and leave behind the same trail of ignorance that existed before the enterprises formed. Its methods are to train a number of experts and then make them leave the country where investments were made. It accumulates capital and leaves behind small bourgeoisies and governments totally corrupted by the crumbs of the neocolonial banquet.

Operation Launched Against Rebel Members

MB092005 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Mozambique has reportedly launched an operation to wipe out up to 1,000 rebels in the country. Government officials and Western diplomats in the country say that members of the Mozambican National Resistance probably entered the country from South Africa's Kruger Park before the signing of the peace accord between South Africa and Mozambique. They say the rebels were probably responsible for sabotaging the power line between the two countries on Thursday. Mozambique says it has already killed hundreds of the rebels in Inhambane Province north of Maputo.

Soldiers To Score Victory Over 'Bandits'

MB090835 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Commentary from "The Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM], our task in the face of the Nkomati Accord: The year of 1984 is a year with special significance for the FPLM, for various reasons. In the first place, it is the year in which the whole of the Mozambique people, from the Rovuma to Maputo rivers, prepare to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the unleashing of the armed struggle for national liberation. This fact alone would make all of us military men, inheritors of the FPLM glorious traditions, feel and live this year of 1984 with the greatest responsibility. But this is also the year which the Frelimo Party leadership defined as the year of complete annihilation of the armed bandits who continue to bring death and destruction

to the people whose sons we are in several of our country's provinces.

In his New Year message, Marshal Samora Machel, commander in chief of the FPLM, stressed that our task for 1984 was to annihilate once and for all the armed bandits and thus create the conditions for our people to build, in peace and tranquillity, the economic and social progress to which we all aspire.

The year of 1983 was one of great victories on several fronts. Thousands of bandits were killed or captured. Thousands of others, demoralized, turned themselves in to our forces, many of them carrying their weapons. The year of 1984 must be, however, a year of even greater and more decisive victories. In 1982 and 1983 we dealt the enemy powerful blows, fatally wounding him. This year we must give it the coup de grace, thus eliminating once and for all the armed bandits from our fatherland's sacred soil, which has the blood of our heroes and our best comrades in arms.

The conditions have been created for success. Through the Nkomati Accord, which our government has signed with the government of the Republic of South Africa, we have guaranteed that the apartheid regime will no longer recruit, train, arm, finance, and infiltrate our territory and logistically support bandits. As comrade commander in chief recently said in a meeting in Maputo, it is now matter of drinking the water which is still in the pipe, as the tap has already been turned off. In accordance with the policy of clemency which has always been implemented by our party, the bandits who give themselves up with their weapons will be pardoned and gradually reintergrated in the Mozambique community.

However, those who reject our clemency must expect no mercy. They will be exterminated without exception, until not one of them remains alive in our country. This is therefore our current task: to pursue, besiege, and annihilite the armed bandits who remain, so that throughout our country, from the Rovuma to Maputo Rivers, the people who are our fathers, our mothers, and brothers and sisters, our friends, and our sons, may live in peace and peacefully go about eliminating famine, nakedness, illiteracy, ignorance, and poverty. All these evils are characteristic of underdevelopment and thus still affect us. To carry out this task means an intensification of the combat against the armed bandits everywhere, an increase in vigilance, and combat against any slackening tendencies. We must never forget that the buffalo is at its most dangerous when it is fatally wounded, as it is in despair and has nothing to lose.

The same is taking place with the armed bandits at present. Abandoned by their former bosses and left to themselves, they are reduced to wandering groups which assault and kill in order to obtain food. Many among them who are afraid to confront the people will prefer to sneak back to their places of origin and mix with the residents, rather than hand themselves over to the authorities. We must be especially alert to these maneuvers. At the moment the wind blows favorably for us. It is necessary to raise all sails so that we may gain the full benefit of this wind and decisively advance to complete victory. The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee recently exhorted the Mozambican people to turn the 6 months which separate us from 25 September into a period of celebration of the 20th anniversary of the unleashing of the armed struggle for national liberation. That call includes the definition of the two central tasks of this period of celebration: the annihilation of armed banditry and the combat against famine and nakedness. These priorities had previously been defined by the party's fourth congress and are now more necessary than ever.

It is up to us, FPLM soldiers, non-commissioned officers,and officers, to bear the main responsibility of carrying out the first of those tasks. It is up to us, direct inheritors of the glorious traditions of 25 September 1964, to bear the larger responsibility to make 25 September 1984 a day in which we may celebrate great victories and greater achievements in the struggle against the armed bandits. Let us unite ourselves so that when the general staff headquarters presents its report in September to the commander in chief, it may read: The FPLM have completely carried out their task of annihilation of the armed bandits. Through our complete dedication we shall make 1984 the decisive year in the battle for the defense of the country, for the elimination of underdevelopment, and for the building of socialism. The struggle continues.

Flights From Maputo to Tel Aviv Rejected

AB091040 Dakar PANA in English 1029 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Maputo, 9 Apr (AIM/PANA) — The Mozambican authorities have strongly rejected the suggestion that LAM (Mozambique Airlines) should start charter flights between Maputo and the Israeli capital, Tel Aviv. As revealed by AIM on Friday, this is one of several proposals that have been made to LAM for chartering its aircraft. The proposal for flights to Tel Aviv was made by a South African businessman, Tony Factor. The Maputo Sunday paper, *DOMINGO*, contacted the State Secretariat for Civil Aviation for its comments on this idea, and was told that flights to Israel are completely out of the question. Delfim de Deus, of the State Secretariat's International Relations Department, told *DOMINGO* that, in terms of the policies followed by the Secretariat, there was no chance that such flights could take place. *DOMINGO* points out that all proposals for the use of LAM's planes are studied by the LAM management, and once the management has taken a decision, that must be submitted to the State Secretariat for Civil Aviation for its approval.

As Jose Bacelar, general director of LAM, told AIM on Friday, the mere fact that contacts have been made does not imply that the airline has committed itself to any of the proposals that have been made.

SOUTH AFRICA

ICRC Spokesman: No Details on UNITA Release

MB101326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Pretoria said today he had as yet no precise information as to when this week the Portuguese hostages held by UNITA in Angola would be released. But he was expecting further news of developments

from his headquarters in Geneva. A report from Lisbon yesterday said UNITA was preparing to release all its Portuguese hostages and that they were expected to arrive in Lisbon next week. According to the Portuguese news agency, NOTICIAS DE PORTUGAL, a UNITA spokesman said UNITA was currently negotiating the repatriation of the Portuguese captives with the International Red Cross.

Ministers Meet With Lesotho Foreign Minister

MB091433 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha have held talks in Cape Town with Lesotho's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sekhonyana. The talks took place at the request of Mr Sekhonyana.

After his talks with Mr Pik Botha, Mr Sekhonyana said the talks with the prime minister had been requested in order to convey certain views of Dr Leabua Jonathan, the Lesotho prime minister, to Mr Botha. He would not elaborate. Mr Sekhonyana said he appreciated the friendly way in which he had been received. He would not say why his cabinet colleague, Mr Sixishe, Lesotho's information minister, had recently referred to Mr Pik Botha as a rude man who would talk to him, Mr Sekhonyana, as if he were a little boy.

Mr Sekhonyana said he did not want to comment on a colleague in a foreign country. He added, however, that as far as he was concerned, relations between South Africa and Lesotho were those of neighbors who were trying to act as neighbors should.

BEELD Criticizes British 'Support' for ANC

MB100835 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Apr 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Moral Support"]

[Text] Days after Mr Neil Kinnock, British Labor Party Leader, ostentatiously embraced the ANC in London, an ANC bomb exploded in Durban. Similarly while the Thatcher govrnment is busy with a serious campaign aimed at isolating South Africa in various fields, the ANC enjoy British hospitality, quietly conspiring against the republic.

If that is not tantamount to moral support for a terrorist organization, then we would gladly like to see how smoothly British diplomacy is going to convince people to the contrary. While communist countries provide military infrastructures to so many terrorist groups, Britain and other countries provide moral justification by harboring these people. This makes them accessories to every ANC bomb that explodes in South Africa, just as when Britain accuses other countries of contributing to IRA terror.

Can Britain wonder why there is an extremely negative feeling against it in this country at the moment and especially also after the Zola Budd episode with its acid aftertaste?

British Envoy Defends Right To Accommodate ANC

MB100710 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The British ambassador to South Africa, Mr Fergusson, has defended his country's right to accommodate the ANC for as long as its members do not break any laws. Mr Fergusson was reacting to an editorial in the *BEELD* newspaper which said that hospitality to the ANC made the British Government accessories to every ANC bomb that exploded in South Africa. In a letter to the newspaper, Mr Fergusson said that the important issue of the British attitude towards terrorism had been raised, and because this evoked strong feelings among South Africans he wanted to remove any misunderstanding. He said Britain had consistently condemned terrorism and that its position was unyielding.

He admitted, however, that the presence in Britain of individuals and organizations whose aims could be contrary to British values and the values of other countries with which Britain maintained good relations could provoke reaction harmful to Britain, both at home and abroad. Over a long period, the British people had, however, judged that their values were best served by allowing those people and organizations who came to Britain to speak and act freely, to do so as long as they stayed within the law. On the issue of terrorism in Northern Ireland, the ambassador said Britain tried to promote understanding abroad of the problem. Britain expected friendly countries to endorse their own laws against those who supported the campaign of violence. Britain did not ask them to do more, but unreservedly condemned those countries that gave succor to terrorism.

Indian Leader Says Boycott Not Justified

MB090640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, says the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Natal Indian Congress should allow the Indian community its democratic right to participate in the elections. The two parties should not use coercive tactics of boycott because South Africa is at a critical stage in its political development. Mr Rajbansi was delivering his first major address in the Transvaal when he was the guest of the Western Transvaal Cultural Society at its 10th anniversary function in Lenasia near Johannesburg. He said no single political organization in South Africa could claim the support of millions of people to justify a boycott, not even Inkatha, which he said was the strongest such organization in South Africa.

He said the only way the true feelings of the community could be established was that if those opposed to the new constitution put up candidates to oppose those advocating participation and allowed each member of the community to cast a vote for either candidate. Mr Rajbansi said he failed to see why the Indian Council was being called a sellout because of its negotiations with the South African Government when even presidents of neighboring black states were entering into negotiations with Pretoria.

Buthelezi Accuses UDF of Spreading 'Lies'

MB091550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has accused the United Democratic Front [UDF] of taking advantage of the ignorance of people overseas to spread lies about and indulge in a vilification campaign against the Nkatha movement. He was reacting in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly to a pamphlet distributed by the UDF abroad, in which it accused him and Nkatha of, among other things, endorsing the forcible resettlement of people. Chief Buthelezi said he and Nkatha would continue to seek a just society in South Africa through negotiation, even if this meant consulting with the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, or the leader of any government of a national state, or any political party. He said he wanted to remind the ANC and the UDF that no liberation struggle in South Africa could be won without the support of Nkatha.

Customs Union Agreement Under Renegotiation

MB091546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Horwood, says the government is renegotiating the customs union agreement with Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and the TBVC, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei countries. Replying in the House of Assembly to the debate on the second reading of the budget, he said the agreement, concluded in 1969, did not meet the demands of the 80's. Mr Horwood said the government had been investigating all aspects of the agreement for some time, and an exchange of notes and discussions with the countries concerned had already taken place. The minister said the renegotiation of the agreement was not a simple matter, because the agreement also regulated matters such as commerce, agriculture, and transport. South African interests would always be regarded as paramount. Mr Horwood also referred to the Development Bank of Southern Africa, and said the bank had 295 million rand available to lend to member countries during the present financial year. Of this amount, 160 million rand had been located to the bank by the treasury.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Receives Swedish Envoy Kalfhors

MB070807 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The Swedish ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Bo Eric Kalfhors, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, at Government House and discussed a wide range of topics. The ambassador said his country was presently engaged in development assistance cooperation with the Kingdom of Swaziland, adding that he was in the country to follow discussions on some proposed projects between the two countries.

Mr Kalfhors told the prime minister that the Swedish parliament has agreed to increase Swedish assistance to SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] to a tune of about 4 million emalangeni with the hope that Swaziland was going to benefit from that money since she is a member of the SADCC. The ambassador also disclosed that his country has agreed to give about 15 million emalangeni to emergency aid in southern Africa to help victims of the drought and the recent cyclone. The Swedish envoy also informed the prime minister that his country has agreed to finance the construction of the north link road between Swaziland and Mozambique to tune of about 1 million emalangeni.

In reply, the prime minister, on behalf of the government, expressed the country's appreciation for the various forms of assistance the country gets from Sweden. Prince Bhekimpi said Swaziland has good relations with Sweden and expressed his hope that Sweden will always come to the country's financial aid each time it was needed. Turning to international politics, the prime minister condemned the organisers of the coup in Guinea. Talking about the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique and the present dialogue between South Africa and Angola, the prime minister said this was a step in the right direction for southern African countries who are hungry for peace and stability. The Swedish ambassador leaves the country today for Maputo where he is based. The talks were also attended by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini.

7 ANC Members Escape From Simunye Police

MB100825 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 10 Apr 84 pp 1,3

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Excerpts] Seven members of the African National Congress, held for being illegal immigrants in Swaziland, have escaped from police custody in Simunye. Police sources yesterday said that the seven were still on the run and that roadblocks were being staged throughout Lubombo District after a dragnet done immediately after they were found missing from their cells. The sources could not reveal how the seven made their bold escape and neither were they willing to say whether the seven are armed while they are still on the run. When *THE OBSERVER* phoned the commissioner of police, Mr Titus Msibi, he did not deny nor confirm the escape and said the matter had not been brought to his attention. When news of their escape soon reached other police stations, Manzini police station wasted no time and immediately staged another raid at Mobeni Flats in Matsapha where recently 10 people, one suspected to be a high-ranking official of the organisation, were arrested and are still being held.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Meets Cape Verdian Foreign Minister

MB100732 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has commended the people of Cape Verde for fighting the desert in their country. He said he hoped the trees the people of the island were planting will become a forest. The president said this fight was not for the people of the Cape Verde alone but for the whole

of Africa. Dr Kaunda said this when visiting Cape Verde foreign minister, Silvino da Luz, called on him at State House last night. Mr da Luz told the president that his government and the people of the Cape Verde held Dr Kaunda in high esteem for what he called untiring efforts to bring peace to southern Africa. He told the president that African countries should not be ashamed to have dialogue among themselves if and when faced by misunderstanding with their friends. Earlier Mr da Luz told the foreign minister, Professor Lameck Goma, that his country totally disagreed with those who claim that Mozambique and Angola had talked to South Africa because of the weak positions they find themselves in.

ZIMBABWE

Curfew Conditions in Matabeleland South Relaxed

MB091848 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The acting minister of home affairs, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, has relaxed the curfew conditions in Matabeleland South province with immediate effect. In a statement released today, Comrade Munangagwa said the government is satisfied that dissident activities have been reduced because of the active cooperation between the public and the security forces in the areas concerned. The statement says, from now on the curfew will operate during the night only, that is, between 1600 and 0600. Stores will be permitted to stay open, and the restocking of business will now carry on as usual. [Word indistinct] (?mills) will also be allowed to operate normally. The movement of buses and other modes of transport is now permitted.

However, Comrade Munangagwa warned that if the relaxation of the curfew is used to promote the resurgence of dissident activities, the previous curfew conditions will be reintroduced immediately without any notification. He said the Ministry of Information would soon arrange a visit by newsmen and other interested people to the curfew areas in Matabeleland South, in order to dispel unfounded allegations made against the security forces and the government recently.